[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. *May* 1914.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(10431.)

PART IX.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

TURKISH WAR.

June 1913.

FO 424/246
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Sir G. Lowther ..	253 Tel.	June 1, 1913	Relations of allies. Turkish attitude. Grand Vizier says Turkey must be prepared for all eventualities. Committee circles hope to gain Ergene River line of frontier as price of neutrality	1
2	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	193 Tel. Very Conf.	1,	Relations of allies. Refers to Part VIII, No. 496. Emperors of Russia and Germany have urged King of Bulgarians to maintain peace. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has invited allies to conference at St. Petersburgh. Greece and Servia have accepted, King of Bulgarians and Bulgarian Premier favourable, but military party opposed to proposal (see No. 11)	1
3	Consul-General Lamb	42 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Refers to Part VIII, No. 524. Arrival of General Ivanof has produced *détente*	1
4	Sir F. Elliot ..	121	May 26,	Greek Crown Prince's tour. Transmits account of enthusiatic reception (see No. 29)	2
5	Sir G. Lowther ..	481	29,	Graeco-Bulgarian relations. Transmits four despatches from vice-consul at Cavalla reporting on. Aggressive attitude of Bulgarians	2
6	„ „ ..	482	29,	Immigration into Turkey. Reports three enactments on	5
7	Mr. Crackanthorpe ..	105	29,	Relations of allies. Reports speech of M. Pashitch in Skupshtina. Speech contained remarkable statement of Austrian intrigue. Favourable reception from Servian press	6
8	Sir F. Bertie ..	285	June 1,	Cretan indemnities. Transmits note from French Minister for Foreign Affairs proposing to devote sum of 6,000 fr. from customs surtax to family of murdered guard	7
9	Communicated by French Embassy (M. Cambon)	..	2,	Franco-Turkish negotiations. Note stating French conditions for financial support to Turkey	7
10	Sir G. Lowther ..	254 Tel.	2,	British warships at Constantinople. Refers to Part VIII, No. 526. Suggests retention of "Zealandia" till commencement of demobilisation (see No. 42)	8
11	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	194 Tel. Confidential	2,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 2. Bulgarian and Servian Premiers have agreed that Premiers of all four States shall confer, probably at Salonica (see No. 12)	8
12	Sir R. Paget ..	133 Tel.	2,	Relations of allies. Reports as in No. 11 (see No. 23)	8
13	To Sir F. Bertie ..	341	2,	British tobacco companies in ceded territories. Transmits two letters from London Chamber of Commerce respecting. Instructions to enquire views of Governments (see Nos. 133 and 300, and Part X, No. 209)	9
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	169			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	117			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	145			
	„ Mr. O'Beirne ..	211			

No.	Name.		Date.	Subject.	Page
14	To Sir F. Bertie ..	344	June 4, 1913	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Proposed presence in Paris of representative of Debt to put views before delegates. Instructions to communicate proposals to Governments (see No. 158)	9
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	174			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	119			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	146			
15	To Sir F. Bertie ..	348	5,	Ottoman Bank at Salonica. Refers to Part VIII, No. 363. Transmits Part VIII, No. 415. No further action will be taken	10
16	„ „ ..	351	2,	Bagdad Railway negotiations. M. Cambon urges that France should be consulted. Sir E. Grey says he has already suggested Franco-German negotiations to Herr von Kühlmann (see No. 18)	10
17	„ „ ..	352	2,	Relations of allies. M. Cambon says French Government do not like idea of mediation by Triple *Entente*. Sir E. Grey concurs, and expresses preference for conference of the four Premiers at St. Petersburgh ..	10
18	To Sir E. Goschen ..	177	2,	Bagdad Railway negotiations. Transmits letter from German Ambassador proposing new clauses in agreement. Sir E. Grey urges a discussion with France, as proposed in No. 16	11
19	To Sir R. Rodd ..	149	2,	Ægean islands. Italian Ambassador says Italy cannot give back islands to anyone except Turkey. If another arrangement was made it must be by Powers and Turkey without Italy	11
20	To London Chamber of Commerce	..	2,	British tobacco companies in ceded territories. Refers to Part VIII, No. 312. Matter is under consideration and a deputation would serve no useful purpose (see No. 300) ..	12
21	Peace Conference ..	..	2,	Conclusion of peace. Protocol No. 12, giving account of sitting of 2nd June ..	12
22	Italian Embassy (Marquis Imperiali)	..	2,	Conclusion of peace. Transmits telegram from Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs recording vote of Italian Chamber expressing satisfaction at conclusion of peace (see No. 47)	14
23	Sir F. Paget ..	134 Tel.	2,	Relations of allies. Servian Prime Minister states that no detailed discussion took place with Bulgarian Premier, but that meeting was agreed to in principle, as stated in No. 12	15
24	Sir G. Lowther ..	257 Tel.	3,	Financial Commission. French Ambassador leaves for Paris on business connected with the Commission	15
25	Consul-General Lamb	48 Tel.	3,	Relations of allies. Graeco-Servian understanding signed 2nd June	15
26	Sir F. Elliot ..	122	May 27,	Graeco-Bulgarian relations. Refers to Part VIII, No. 103. Transmits despatch from military attaché reporting on distribution of Greek troops and recent fighting with Bulgarians	15
27	„ „ ..	123 Confidential	27,	Conclusion of peace. Refers to Part VIII, Nos. 424 and 467. Reports conversation on subject of Greek reservations with Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs and Greek Prime Minister. M. Venizelos orders that Greek delegates be instructed to sign on Sir E. Grey's terms	16

2

FO 424/246

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
28	Sir F. Elliot ..	124 Confidential	May 27, 1913	Greek Cabinet. Reports differences between MM. Venizelos and Coromilas	18
29	„ „ ..	125	28,	Southern Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 4. Reports conversation with Mr. Butler, of the "Daily Mail," who accompanied Crown Prince on his tour. He reports enthusiasm of population for Greece, and is certain that they will forcibly resist incorporation in Albania	18
30	„ „ ..	126	29,	Ottoman fiscal stamps. Refers to Part VIII, No. 533. Transmits reply of Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to representations of British Minister. Reply maintains right of Greek Government to seize stamps	19
31	Sir G. Lowther ..	487	31,	Greco-Bulgarian relations. Refers to Part VIII, No. 417. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Salonica reporting serious fighting near Mount Pangheion, and despatch from vice-consul at Cavalla on same subject. Latter reports Bulgarian severity towards Greek population	19
32	„ „ ..	488	31,	Kiamil Pasha. Refers to Part VIII, No. 514. Reports harsh treatment of Kiamil by Committee Government	21
33	Sir F. Bertie ..	286	June 1,	Financial Commission. Reports on leading article in "Temps," urging French delegates to support Russian views (see Nos. 34, 36, and 37)	22
34	„ „ ..	287	2,	Financial Commission. Refers to No. 33. Transmits despatch from British delegates reporting on issue of a volume of "Preliminary Documents," and on objections of German delegate to procedure of French Government	22
35	„ „ ..	289	1,	Financial Commission. Transmits Sir P. Harvey's despatch indicating probable points of difference between German and other delegates. (Bagdad Railway guarantees.) Minutes on above by Foreign Office	23
36	British Delegates on Financial Commission	8	2,	Financial Commission. Refers to No. 33. Same as Enclosure in No. 34	29
37	Sir F. Bertie ..	291	3,	Financial Commission. Refers to No. 33. Reports article in "Journal des Débats," criticising article in "Temps," referred to in No. 33 (see No. 68)	29
38	Sir G. Lowther ..	258 Tel.	4,	Shipment of seed from Rodosto. Merchants anxious to ship cargoes of plantation seed, and ask if they could not be given permission to send in lighters (see No. 54)	30
39	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	195 Tel. Confidential	4,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Cabinet will shortly present resignation to King. Military party are urging him to accept it, but will probably fail. M. Gueshof will never face war with allies. He considers Greek Premier a conciliatory force (see No. 69)	30

No.	Name.		Date.	Subject.	Page
40	Sir R. Paget ..	135 Tel.	June 4, 1913	Relations of allies. Servian military movements. Transmits telegram from Monastir reporting movement of troops to Kuprulu	30
41	Consul-General Lamb	44 Tel.	4,	Greco-Bulgarian relations. Reports signature of agreement, 3rd June, fixing provisional line of demarcation	30
42	To Sir G. Lowther ..	238 Tel.	4,	British warships at Constantinople. Refers to No. 10. Admiralty anxious to withdraw "Zealandia." Would replace her by "Black Prince" or "Duke of Edinburgh." Instructions to ask for firman accordingly	30
43	To Sir F. Elliot ..	58	4,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Reports conversation with Greek Minister on subject	31
44	To Sir R. Paget ..	36	4,	Servian duty on tobacco at Gheyghell. Refers to Part VIII, No. 415. Approves language of note. Transmits Part VIII, Nos. 164 and 447	32
45	Memorandum communicated to French Embassy (M. Cambon)	..	4,	Financial Commission. His Majesty's Government agree to programme of work proposed by French Government ..	32
46	To Italian Embassy (Marquis Imperiali)	..	4,	Financial Commission. Transmits Part VIII, Nos. 45 and 458	32
47	„ „	..	4,	Conclusion of peace. Transmits thanks of His Majesty's Government for No. 22 ..	33
48	To Turkish Embassy (Tewfik Pasha)	..	4,	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Refers to Part VII, No. 214. Reports views of His Majesty's Government, as in No. 14	33
49	To Secretary of Council of Foreign Bondholders	..	4,	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Refers to Part VII, Nos. 418 and 478, and Part VIII, No. 142. Reports views of His Majesty's Government, as in No. 14	33
50	Consul-General Wratislaw	15	May 27,	Cretan surtax. Refers to Part VII, No. 55. Reports two further monthly payments ..	33
51	National Bank of Turkey	..	June 4,	Ottoman Debt. French and British holders of 1912 bills. Refers to Part VIII, No. 183. Concurs in Sir E. Grey's opinion of cases, and suggests joint representations to Greek and Bulgarian Governments	34
52	Sir F. Elliot ..	89 Tel.	5,	Relations of allies. Gives line of demarcation from Valandova to Elevtherai agreed upon by Greco-Bulgarian agreement. Bulgarian Government have not yet replied to Servian proposal for meeting of four Premiers	34
53	Sir G. Barclay ..	71 Tel.	5,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 78. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has said Roumania will mobilise in event of war	34
54	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	115 Tel.	5,	Shipment of seed from Rodosto. Refers to No. 38. Instructions to ask Bulgarian Government to facilitate shipment ..	34
55	To Sir G. Lowther ..	179	5,	Ægean islands. Reports conversation with Turkish Ambassador on	35

3 FO 424/246

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
56	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir E. Goschen .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Mr. O'Beirne ..	120 356 180 150 213	June 5, 1913	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings at meeting of 5th June. Subjects discussed. Northern Albanian boundary, organisation of Albania, Servian access to Adriatic	35
57	To M. Cambon ..	..	6,	Commercial Court of Salonica. Concurs in view of French Government expressed in No. 490, Part VIII, that an undertaking should be obtained from the allies ..	36
58	„ „ ..	..	6,	Financial Commission. Concurs in view of French Government expressed in No. 505, Part VIII, relative to duties of Commission, and representation of Balkan States	36
59	To Prince Lichnowsky ..		6,	Financial Commission. His Majesty's Government hold that delegates of Balkan States should be admitted with deliberative voice on such questions as interest them	36
60	Sir G. Lowther ..	264 Tel.	6,	Lighthouses and mines in Turkey. Turkish Government has given orders for relighting lighthouses and removing mines (see Nos. 313 and 354)	37
61	Sir F. Cartwright ..	85 Tel.	6,	Organisation of Albania. Reports proposal of Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to take as model constitution of Eastern Roumelia (see No. 70)..	37
62	„ „ ..	86 Tel. Most Conf.	6,	Relations of allies. Reports Bulgarian irritation against Russia, and intention of Bulgarian generals to attack Servia ..	37
63	To Sir G. Lowther .. „ Sir F. Elliot .. „ Sir R. Paget .. „ Sir H. Bax-Ironside „ Count de Salis ..	246 Tel. 82 Tel. 92 Tel. 117 Tel. 67 Tel.	6,	Conclusion of peace. Reports resolution of Ambassadors' Conference inviting belligerents to reduce their forces (see Nos. 73, 166, 170, 173, 189, 198, and 229)	38
64	Peace Conference		6,	Conclusion of peace. Protocol No. 13. Reporting proceedings of Conference in session of 6th June .. .	38
65	Council of Foreign Bondholders ..		5,	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Transmits letter to French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Asks for support of British delegates (see No. 321)	44
66	Sir G. Lowther ..	491	2,	Smyrna. Martial law in. Transmits despatch from consul-general reporting extension of martial law. Grand Vizier's explanation	46
67	„ „ ..	494	2,	Graeco-Bulgarian relations. Transmits despatch from His Majesty's consul-general, Salonica, reporting fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians, and persecution of Greek inhabitants by Bulgarians (see No. 115)	46
68	Sir F. Bertie ..	298	6,	Financial Commission. Refers to No. 37. Reports article in "Temps" urging French delegates on Commission to support Russian view	47
69	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	196 Tel.	7,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 39. Danef returned. Cabinet resigned (see No. 72)	47

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
70	To Sir F. Cartwright	176 Tel.	June 7, 1913	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 61. Reports resolution of Ambassadors' Conference to appoint Provisional Government at once	48
71	Peace Conference ..	..	7,	Conclusion of peace. Protocol No. 14, reporting proceedings in session of 7th June	48
72	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	197 Tel.	7,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Cabinet. Prime Minister has definitely resigned. Situation serious (see Nos. 74 and 285) ..	52
73	Sir F. Elliot ..	90 Tel.	8,	Relations of allies. The Greek Prime Minister considers situation very serious. Refers to No. 65. It would be difficult for Greece to dismiss reservists ..	53
74	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	198 Tel.	8,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 72. Dr. Danef will be new Premier. No other important changes in Ministry (see No. 90)	53
75	„ „ ..	199 Tel. Very Conf.	8,	Relations of allies. Reports Bulgarian advance between Doiran and Strumnitsa and Servian protest. Servian Minister leaves for Belgrade. Servia desires Russian intervention. Bulgaria desires to temporise till she is ready for war against both Servia and Greece (see Nos. 91 and 104)	53
76	„ „ ..	200 Tel.	8,	Relations of allies. Troops from Midia embarking at Rustchuk for Widin.. ..	54
77	Sir G. Barclay ..	54	May 27,	Roumano-Bulgarian arbitration. Refers to Part VIII, No. 325. Reports resignation of M. Carp from leadership of Conservatives on his failure to induce the party to oppose the St. Petersburgh decisions	64
78	„ „ ..	55	31,	Roumano-Bulgarian arbitration. Reports debate on St. Petersburgh protocol in Roumanian Parliament, and transmits speeches of MM. Maioresco and Bratiano. Neither the Government nor the Opposition regards situation as necessarily final	54
79	Mr. Crackanthorpe ..	106	30,	Relations of allies. Austrian Minister denies offer to Servia of Vardar valley in exchange for Adriatic coast. M. Pashitch repeats the statement (see No. 87)	56
80	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	90	30,	Relations of allies. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Varna reporting frosh levy of troops there and political feeling in district. No enthusiasm for war with Servia (see No. 279)	57
81	„ „ ..	91	30,	Moslem refugees. Confiscation of property. Refers to Part VIII, No. 250. Transmits note from Bulgarian Government denying alleged confiscation (see No. 157) ..	58
82	„ „ ..	93	31,	Relation of allies. Transmits despatch from consular agent at Rustchuk, reporting military movements and state of feeling in district	59

4

FO 424/246 PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
83	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	98 Confidential	June 4, 1913	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Reports arrival of Prince Ghika at Sophia, nominally to arrange details of cession of Silistria, but in reality to negotiate with Bulgaria with reference to a conflict between the allies (see No. 278) ..	59
84	„ „ ..	99	4,	Relations of allies. Refers to Part VIII, No. 442. Recounts history of relations of allies to date	60
85	Sir G. Barclay ..	57	5,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs states that Roumania will mobilise in event of war between allies	61
86	Sir R. Paget ..	111	5,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires at Belgrade considers situation critical. Servian Government will not consent to publication of treaty ..	61
87	„ „ ..	112	5,	Relations of allies. Russian attitude. Refers to No. 79. M. Pashitch refuses to state authority for statement mentioned in No. 79. Austria is mentioned as source of proposal, but Russia is more probable (see No. 379)	62
88	Sir F. Cartwright ..	85	6,	Austrian military measures. Transmits despatch from military attaché reporting on military situation in Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, &c., and on Austrian opinion on Government's military measures ..	63
89	Admiralty	Confidential	7,	Turkish fleet. Suggested substitution of another base instead of the Golden Horn as headquarters for. Acknowledges No. 265, Part VIII. Gives views ..	66
90	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	201 Tel.	9,	Relations of allies. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 74. Ministerial crisis continues. Great efforts are being made to persuade Premier to retain office (see No. 122)	67
91	Sir R. Paget ..	136 Tel.	9,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 75. Servian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has spoken of Doiran incident. He fears a Bulgarian attack (see No. 144)	67
92	To Count de Salis ..	68 Tel.	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram to Vice-Admiral Burney informing him that naval force at Scutari will be replaced by military	67
93	To Mr. O'Beirne ..	443 Tel.	9,	Relations of allies. Requests views of Russian Government as to action by Powers (see Nos. 94 and 108)	67
94	To Sir F. Bertie ..	225 Tel.	9,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 93. Instructions to inform French Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 126)	68
95	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	83	9,	Prevention of sale of cigarette papers. Refers to Part VIII, No. 439. Approves action taken and terms of note sent to Bulgarian Government	68
96	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir E. Goschen .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Mr. O'Beirne ..	121 361 182 152 218	9,	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings of session of 9th June. Subjects discussed: Servian railway to Adriatic, South Albanian frontier and islands ..	68

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
97	Peace Conference ..	..	June 9, 1913	Conclusion of peace. Protocol No. 15, reporting proceedings of session of 9th June	69
98	Admiralty	Confidential	7,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Commander-in-chief and telegram to Vice-Admiral	71
99	„ „	..	7,	Affairs at Smyrna. Transmits letter from commander of H.M.S. "Gloucester," reporting on situation—especially on wreck of French steamer "Senegal" by a mine..	72
100	„ „	..	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits despatch from Vice-Admiral Burney, reporting on affairs at Scutari to 5th June	73
101	Sir R. Paget .	137 Tel.	10,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. At conference of Ministers held 9th June, Servian Government decided to send strong note to Bulgarian Government demanding revision of treaty (see No. 123)	76
102	Sir G. Barclay .	72 Tel.	10,	Roumano-Bulgarian arbitration. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs complains of delay in getting commission to work, and threatens occupation of Silistria by force (see No. 124)	76
103	„ „ ..	73 Tel.	10,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs says Roumania has no agreement with any of the allies. Roumania will, however, probably mobilise to preserve equilibrium between allies (see No. 125) ..	76
104	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	202 Tel.	10,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 75. Doiran incident. Bulgarian Government has returned conciliatory reply to Servian note, stating that orders have been given to withdraw troops (see No. 121) ..	76
105	Sir F. Bertie ..	73 Tel.	10,	Relations of allies. Emperor of Russia has telegraphed to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia urging pacific attitude, pending receipt of views of Czar as natural protector of Slavs. Greek Minister communicated memorandum declaring willingness of Greek Government to accept arbitration, but later withdrew it (see No. 133)	77
106	Sir E. Goschen ..	88 Tel.	10,	Armenian reforms. German Government have accepted Russian proposal for Ambassadorial conference at Constantinople, but consider it dangerous to Turkish sovereignty, and urge representation of Turkish Government	77
107	„ „ ..	89 Tel.	10,	Asia Minor. Refers to Part VIII, No. 525. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs knows of no such impression in Berlin. He thinks there must be some misunderstanding	77
108	Mr. O'Beirne ..	205 Tel.	10,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 93. M. Sazonof says that if Czar's telegram produces no effect he will advise financial pressure. He concurs in view that joint action of Powers is impossible, since Austria is encouraging Bulgaria (see No. 183)	77

5 FO 424/246 ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
109	To Sir F. Bertie ..	226 Tel.	June 10, 1913	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Suggests two alternative courses of action. Asks views of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Ambassadors' meetings cannot continue indefinitely (see Nos. 127 and 141) ..	78
	„ Mr. O'Beirne ..	444 Tel.			
110	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	85	10,	Relations of allies. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Minister, who says Bulgaria must keep Servia to the letter of the treaty, but may come to an agreement with Greece. Sir E. Grey repeats his views that a war between the allies would be most deplorable	78
111	To Sir G. Barclay ..	18	10,	Roumano-Bulgarian arbitration. Transmits note communicated by Roumanian Minister, stating that Roumania accepted the St. Petersburgh decisions, but declaring that Roumania cannot remain indifferent to a war between the allies	79
112	Hakki Pasha ..	..	10,	Increase of Turkish customs. Anglo-Turkish negotiations. Project of note suggested by Hakki Pasha. Transmits, as annex, draft memorandum sent to Hakki Pasha by His Majesty's Government, 6th June	80
113	Sir G. Lowther ..	505	7,	War news. Reported engagement at Besh Parmak. Refers to Part VIII, No. 252. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Adana, stating that Greek cruiser was not sunk as reported	85
114	„ „ ..	506 Confidential	7,	Relations of allies. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Monastir, reporting strained relations between Bulgarian population and Servian and Greek authorities and communication from Bulgarian Archbishop of Monastir giving details of oppression of Bulgarians by Servians ..	85
115	„ „ ..	507	7,	Greco-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 67. Transmits two despatches from vice-consul at Cavalla, reporting fighting between Greek and Bulgarian troops, and hostile attitude to Greeks of Bulgarian authorities at Cavalla (see No. 185) .. .	92
116	„ „ ..	508	7,	Turkish military preparations. Transmits despatch from military attaché, reporting acquisition of further war material by Turkish Government	93
117	„ „ ..	509	7,	Repatriation of Turkish troops in Albania. Transmits despatch from military attaché reporting on position of troops left in Albania	94
118	„ „ ..	514	7,	Turkish naval preparations. Transmits despatch from military attaché reporting on dockyard scheme and other naval matters (see Part X, No. 571)	95
119	Treasury	..	10,	Financial Commission. Observations on points raised in No. 410, Part VIII ..	96
120	Sir G. Lowther ..	272 Tel.	11,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Reports shooting of Grand Vizier in streets of Constantinople (see No. 139)	97
121	Sir R. Paget ..	138 Tel.	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 101. Reports rumours of fighting near Doiran. No confirmation obtainable	97

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
122	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	203 Tel.	June 11, 1913	Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 90. M. Gueshof having firmly refused to remain in office, King has called for M. Danef, who is now engaged in forming coalition Cabinet	97
123	„ „ ..	204 Tel. Confidential	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 101. Servian demand for revision of treaty. Answer in negative has been prepared, and awaits signature of new Premier (see No. 243)	97
124	„ „ ..	205 Tel.	11,	Roumano-Bulgarian arbitration. Refers to No. 102. Bulgarian delimitation commissioners appointed 10th June, and will shortly proceed to Silistra (see No. 283)..	98
125	Sir G. Barclay ..	74 Tel. Confidential	11,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 103. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has told Bulgarian and Servian Ministers that Roumania will mobilise if war breaks out..	98
126	Sir F. Bertie ..	74 Tel.	11,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 94. French Government are ready to associate themselves in any action taken by Powers to maintain peace, and would even accept idea of Austro-Russian co-operation (see No. 133)	98
127	„ „ ..	75 Tel.	11,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Refers to No. 109. French Minister for Foreign Affairs does not think it necessary to make representations to Greece. He thinks more territory can be obtained for Greece in hinterland of Epirus ..	98
128	Mr. O'Beirne ..	208 Tel.	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Bulgarian Minister at St. Petersburgh states that Bulgarian Government still desires meeting of Premiers to take place. He will urge Russian Government to restrain Russian Minister at Belgrade from encouraging Servia to refuse arbitration ..	98
129	„ „ ..	209 Tel.	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks Premiers should come at once to St. Petersburgh without preliminary meeting. He suggests that His Majesty's Government might urge this course at Belgrade and Sophia (see Nos. 149 and 182)	99
130	Consul-General Lamb	46 Tel.	11,	Relations of allies. King of Greece and Staff expected at Salonica, 12th June. Impression prevails that, failing strong intervention, hostilities are inevitable (see No. 147)	99
131	To Sir F. Bertie ..	227 Tel.	11,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Discusses attitude *Entente* Powers should adopt in the matter. Alternatives suggested. Instructions to consult Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 145) ..	99
	„ Mr. O'Beirne ..	447 Tel.			
132	To Sir F. Bertie ..	228 Tel.	11,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 126. As Austro-Russian co-operation in use of force against Slavs seems impossible, Sir E. Grey does not see how Powers can come to an agreement involving such co-operation..	100

6

FO 424/246

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
133	To Sir F. Bertie ..	229 Tel.	June 11, 1913	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 105. Greek Minister communicated a memorandum on 10th June, inviting allies to reduce forces, accept an *entente à quatre*, and, failing that, to have recourse to arbitration	100
134	To Sir F. Elliot ..	60	11,	Crete. Dr. Ittar's claim. Refers to Part VIII, No. 411. Gives list of previous correspondence on question. Instructions to try and induce Greek Government to assume the liability ..	100
135	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie . „ Sir E. Goschen .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir G. Buchanan	123 374 189 154 222	11,	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings of sitting of 11th June. Discussion of South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands	101
136	To Tewfik Pasha ..	..	11,	Property of Moslem refugees. Refers to Part VIII, No. 37. Reports despatch from Bulgarian Government denying confiscation	102
137	Communicated by Russian Ambassador	..	May 27,	Scutari. Communication from Russian vice-consul at Scutari regarding proposed modifications of frontier	102
138	Sir F. Bertie ..	304	June 11,	British tobacco companies in ceded territories. Refers to No. 13. Bulgarian and Greek Governments have given French Government to understand that they are not opposed to free export of tobacco (see Nos. 300 and 301)	103
139	Sir G. Lowther ..	274 Tel.	11,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Refers to No. 120. Minister for Foreign Affairs has been appointed *interim* Grand Vizier. Complete order prevails, but stringent martial law has been applied (see No. 142)	103
140	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	206 Tel.	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Czar has telegraphed to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia stating that he would arrange matters in dispute, and urging immediate demobilisation. Bulgarian answer has been that arbitration can only be accepted within the limits laid down in the treaty .	103
141	Mr. O'Beirne ..	211 Tel.	11,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Views of Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding two alternatives suggested in No. 109. Has suggested that Germany might urge moderation on Austria (see No. 145)	104
142	Sir G. Lowther ..	275 Tel.	12,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Refers to No. 139. Many arrests made, and extraordinary precautions taken. Suggests that, under the circumstances, "Zealandia" should remain at Constantinople for a few days (see No. 161)	104
143	Sir R. Paget ..	139 Tel.	12,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Position of M. Pashitch very difficult. If war cannot be avoided he will resign. Russian Minister thinks only means of averting war would be a collective *démarche* by Powers, but Italian and German representatives have not received instructions on subject	104

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
144	Sir R. Paget ..	140 Tel.	June 12, 1913	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 91. Servian authorities state that Bulgarian outposts still remain in zone of Servian occupation near Valandovo. Servian Minister returned to Sophia 11th June, carrying note demanding reply to Servian note respecting revision of treaty. In event of unfavourable reply, Servia will denounce treaty	104
145	Mr. O'Beirne ..	212 Tel.	12,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Refers to No. 131. Is carrying out instructions. Views of Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs are given in No. 141. He suggests further difficulty that Turkey claims that only islands in Greek occupation are left to decision of Powers (see No. 194)	105
146	„ „ ..	213 Tel.	12,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. An answer to Czar's telegram has been received from King of Servia. It is on the whole satisfactory	105
147	Consul-General Lamb	47 Tel.	12,	Greco-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 130. Return of King of Greece postponed till 16th June. 8th Division of Greek army is being brought to Salonica from Epirus	105
148	To Sir G. Lowther ..	255 Tel.	12,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Instructions to convey condolences of His Majesty's Government to Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs ..	105
149	To Sir R. Paget ..	94 Tel.	12,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 129. Instructions to urge on Servian Government desirability of accepting arbitration at St. Petersburgh, pointing out dangers of refusal (see Nos. 165 and 153) ..	105
150	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside „ Sir R. Paget .. „ Sir F. Elliot .. „ Count de Salis ..	118 Tel. 95 Tel. 83 Tel. 69 Tel.	12,	Relations of allies. Transmits statement by Sir E. Grey in House of Commons, strongly deprecating war between allies..	106
151	To Sir F. Elliot ..	84 Tel.	12,	Relations of allies. Sir E. Grey is supporting Russian arbitration proposal at Belgrade and Sophia. Presumes M. Venizelos would agree (see No. 162)	106
152	To Sir F. Bertie ..	232 Tel.	12,	Financial Commission. War indemnity. Is concerned at uncompromising attitude of Russia regarding (see Nos. 172 and 193)	106
153	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	120 Tel.	12,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 149. Instructions to urge Russian proposal on Bulgarian Government, and to support Servian request for reduction of forces (see Nos. 167 and 239) ..	106
154	To Sir G. Lowther ..	196	12,	Conclusion of peace. Turco-Greek protocol. Turkish Ambassador says he promised to sign protocol restoring *status quo ante bellum*, but Greeks demand *status quo* before 1897, which he has refused ..	107
155	„ „ ..	197	12,	Financial aid for Turkey. Turkish Ambassador has complained of refusal of National Bank to take part in advance. Sir E Grey has spoken to Sir H. B. Smith on the matter, but cannot urge National Bank to take part in an operation that they do not find financially attractive	107

7
FO 424/246
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE EXHIBITION
ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
156	To Sir F. Bertie ..	364	June 12, 1913	Ottoman Debt revenues in Samos. Explains view of His Majesty's Government, and requests views of French Government. Suggest reference to Financial Commission (see Part X, No. 166).	107
157	To French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	12,	Moslem refugees. Confiscation of property. Refers to No. 81. Transmits Bulgarian note enclosed in No. 81. Requests his Excellency's views upon it (see Part X, No. 170)	108
158	Sir F. Bertie ..	305	12,	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Has informed French Minister for Foreign Affairs of No. 14. Latter's views	108
159	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	208 Tel.	12,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Servian Government have handed in note suggesting that Bulgaria and Servia should gradually reduce forces to a quarter of present strength. In case of refusal, Bulgaria will be held responsible for all untoward incidents. Immediate answer requested (see No. 209)	109
160	Sir G. Lowther ..	276 Tel.	13,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Prince Said Halim appointed new Grand Vizier. Rest of Cabinet unchanged	109
161	„ „ ..	277 Tel.	13,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Refers to No. 142. Numerous arrests made. British domicile violated (see No. 174)	109
162	Sir F. Elliot ..	91 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Russian arbitration. Refers to No. 151. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs unwilling to accept Russia as sole mediator. Reasons. He is most pessimistic (see No. 179)	109
163	Sir G. Barclay ..	75 Tel. Confidential	13,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Russian Minister suspects Austria of urging Roumania to bargain her neutrality against territorial concessions from Bulgaria. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has said that, until war broke out Roumania would do her utmost in the cause of peace (see No. 337)	110
164	Sir R. Paget ..	141 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Consul at Monastir reports that general orders have been sent to Servian officers to resist Bulgarian advance, as in case of Valandovo ..	110
165	„ „ ..	142 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Has communicated No. 149 to Prime Minister, who is willing to submit to arbitration provided treaty is set aside. Danger of situation increased by feeling that war is inevitable sooner or later	110
166	„ „ ..	143 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Colleagues have acted in accordance with No. 63. Prime Minister has replied by sending copy of note presented to Bulgarian Government proposing reduction of effectives	111
167	Sir H. Bax-Ironside	209 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Has communicated No. 153. Situation considered most critical. Bulgaria will only accept arbitration within the lines of the treaty. New Cabinet practically formed (see Nos. 176 and 178)	116

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
168	To Sir F. Bertie ..	233 Tel.	June 13, 1913	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 127. Sir E. Grey does not believe Koritza can be obtained for Greece	111
169	To Sir F. Bertie ..	367	13,	Evacuation of Scutari. His Majesty's Government are withdrawing British sailors from Scutari and replacing them by troops	112
	„ Mr. O'Beirne ..	219			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	153			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	122			
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	186			
170	Sir F. Elliot ..	129	7,	Conclusion of peace. Principle of reduction of forces, energetically urged by Russian Government, has been accepted by allies, but Greek Government refuses to accept Bulgarian claim to have 500,000 men under arms	112
171	Communicated by M. Grouitch	..	11,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Note addressed by Servian Government to Bulgarian Government protesting against concentration of Bulgarian troops, requesting its discontinuance, and proposing reduction of forces	112
172	Sir F. Bertie ..	310	13,	War indemnity. Refers to No. 152. French Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in views of His Majesty's Government, and will consider what can be done to moderate attitude of Russian Government (see No. 218)	113
173	Count de Salis ..	97 Tel.	13,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 63. German and Italian Ministers have not received instructions. Attitude of Montenegro in event of war (see Nos. 187 and 339)	114
174	Sir G. Lowther ..	279 Tel.	14,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Refers to No. 161. Violation of British domicile. Has brought matter to notice of Grand Vizier (see No. 232)	114
175	Sir G. Barclay ..	76 Tel.	14,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Calling out of reserves postponed in consequence of Czar's telegrams to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia (see No. 277) ..	114
176	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	210 Tel.	14,	Bulgarian Cabinet. Cabinet formed on lines of No. 167 (see No. 282)	114
177	„ „ ..	211 Tel.	14,	Greco-Bulgarian relations. Greek Government has addressed note to Bulgarian Government, requesting them to cease concentration of troops in Macedonia, and proposing simultaneous reduction of forces	115
178	Sir R. Paget ..	141 Tel.	14,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 167	115
179	To Sir F. Elliot ..	85 Tel.	14,	Relations between allies. Refers to No. 162. Thinks first step is for Premiers to go to St. Petersburgh. If that fails other forms of arbitration could be considered. We could not participate unless invited by both parties	115
180	Sir R. Paget ..	145 Tel.	15,	Relations of allies. Change of tone in Servia since receipt of Czar's telegram . ..	115
181	„ „ ..	146 Tel.	15,	Servian Cabinet. M. Pashitch has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted (see No. 199) .. .	115

8

FO 424/246

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
182	Mr. O'Beirne ..	187	June 11, 1913	Relations of allies. Reports views of M. Sazonof as in No. 129. Bulgaria prepared to cede district left for arbitration in treaty, but Servia seems inclined to maintain claim to right bank of Vardar	116
183	„ „ ..	188	12,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 108. Transmits Czar's telegram to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia. Comments ..	116
184	Sir G. Lowther ..	518	12,	Relations of allies. Transmits despatch from vice-consul, Monastir, reporting strained relations between Bulgarian population of district and Servian and Greek authorities	117
185	„ „ ..	520	12,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 115. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Salonica regarding (see Part X, No. 111)	119
185*	Admiralty	Confidential	15,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits telegram from vice-admiral at Scutari reporting danger of Malissori rising against Montenegrin troops in Hoti country	119*
186	Count de Salis ..	98 Tel.	15,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits telegram from vice-admiral at Scutari reporting possibility of trouble between Malissors and Montenegrin troops (see No. 187)	120
187	„ „ ..	99 Tel.	15,	North Albanian frontier. Malissors and Montenegrins. Refers to Nos. 173 and 186. Situation very awkward. Difficulty of advising King to withdraw his troops..	120
188	Sir F. Elliot ..	92 Tel. Very Conf.	15,	South Albanian frontier. Greek Government prepared to make concessions on coast in hope of securing valley of Drin, Premeti, and Koritza (see No. 216) ..	120
189	„ „ ..	93 Tel.	15,	Relations of allies. Reduction of forces. Refers to No. 63. Austrian Government decline to join in representations (see No. 378)	120
190	„ „ ..	94 Tel.	15,	Relations of allies. Prince Nicholas of Greece has left Salonica for St. Petersburgh to state Greek case to Czar ..	121
191	Admiralty		16,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits telegram from vice-admiral at Scutari reporting that Malissors will fight against inclusion of Hoti in Montenegro	121
192	Sir G. Buchanan ..	218 Tel.	16,	Relations of allies. Russian arbitration. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs seems satisfied with replies from Belgrade and Sophia (see No. 253)	121
193	„ „ ..	219 Tel.	15,	Indemnity. Refers to No. 152. Has explained position to Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied that he would be content if object could be achieved by reduction of allies' debt quota (see No. 218)	121
194	„ „ ..	221 Tel.	15,	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 145. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs suggests Greece should be pressed to yield on question of Stilos in return for Koritza (see No. 200)..	121
195	Sir G. Lowther ..	282 Tel.	16,	Movements of British ships at Constantinople. "Zealandia" leaves 16th June ..	122

No.	Name.	Date.		Subject.	Page
196	Sir F. Elliot ..	95 Tel.	June 16, 1913	Relations of allies. Greek Prime Minister has officially accepted invitation to St. Petersburgh provided other Premiers go	122
197	„ „ ..	96 Tel. Confidential	16,	South Albanian frontier. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs hears that His Majesty's Government are inclined to abandon attempt to settle frontier question. Implores them not to leave Greece alone to face Austria and Italy (see No. 217) ..	122
198	Sir H. Bax-Ironside	212 Tel.	16,	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 63. Austrian Minister will not join in any representation which would have appearance of supporting Servia. Austria is encouraging Bulgarian attitude ..	122
199	Sir R. Paget ..	147 Tel.	16,	Relation of allies. Refers to No. 181. M. Pashitch has withdrawn his resignation, and will go to St. Petersburgh if necessary	122
200	To Sir G. Buchanan..	156 Tel.	16,	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 194. Sir E. Grey proposes commission to settle details of frontier. Requests views of Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 215)	123
	„ Sir F. Bertie ..	236 Tel.			
201	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	86	16,	British claims against Bulgarian Government. Refers to Part VIII, No. 440. His Majesty's Government cannot approach Bulgarian Government till full information on claims has been obtained	123
202	„ „ ..	88	16,	Outrages. Serres court-martial. Refers to Part VIII, No. 436. His Majesty's Government are glad to learn that some of the culprits have been punished, but regret to hear that Tchakof has been set at liberty	124
203	To Sir F. Elliot ..	62	16,	Relations of allies. Transmits note communicated by Greek Minister stating that Greek Government have proposed reduction of forces *entente à quatre*, and, if necessary, arbitration	124
204	„ „ ..	63	16,	Conclusion of peace. Greek Minister complains that Turkish delegate has suddenly refused to sign supplementary protocols on vakoufs, amnesty, prisoners, &c. He would be much obliged if Sir L. Mallet would say a word to the Turks on the matter	125
205	To Sir G. Buchanan..	220	16,	Relations of allies. Czar has sent strongly-worded telegram to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia	125
206	Sir F. Elliot ..	97 Tel.	17,	South Albanian frontier. Kutzo-Vlachs. Greek Government have offered to Roumanian Government to grant to Kutzo-Vlachs of Pindus all privileges granted to those in Bulgaria under protocol of St. Petersburgh. No answer having been received, some uneasiness is felt as to ulterior objects of Roumania or her supporters	125
207	„ „ ..	98 Tel. Confidential	17,	Ægean islands. Is informed that Italian Government have offered to hand over islands in Italian occupation with exception of Stampalia to Greece, and that Greek Government are disposed to agree (see Nos. 233 and 245) ..	125

9 FO 424/246 PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
208	Sir F. Elliot ..	100 Tel. Confidential	June 17, 1913	Relations of allies. German Minister says Bulgarians intended to attack Servians and Greeks on 18th June without declaration of war, but supposes that, owing to proposed meeting at St. Petersburgh, they will not now do so	126
209	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	213 Tel.	17,	Serbo-Bulgarian relations. Refers to No. 159. Bulgarian Government have replied to Servian note on reduction of forces, proposing a condominium in all disputed territories (see No. 269)	126
210	„ „ ..	214 Tel.	17,	Relations of allies. Hears that Greek and Servian Governments have decided to send delegates to St. Petersburgh. Bulgarian Government have come to no decision, but will probably endeavour to make conditions before sending delegates	126
211	Sir R. Paget ..	148 Tel.	17,	Relations of allies. M. Pashitch, if he goes to St. Petersburgh, will go for purpose of having a full discussion with Premiers of allied States, not for direct purpose of submitting Serbo-Bulgarian differences to arbitration	126
212	Sir G. Barclay ..	77 Tel.	17,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs says that, if war breaks out, Roumania will occupy line from Turtukai to Baltchic	126
213	Consul-General Lamb	49 Tel.	17,	Græco-Bulgarian relations. Precautions are being openly taken against Bulgarian *coup de main* on Salonica. Considerable anxiety in town	127
214	Sir F. Bertie ..	80 Tel.	17,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. French Minister for Foreign Affairs agrees with views of His Majesty's Government, but wishes to have formal assurances from Italian Government that they will hand over to Greece islands in their occupation. He has good reason to know that Koritza can be obtained for Greece. French Government can in no circumstances permit retention of islands by Italy	127
215	Sir G. Buchanan ..	222 Tel.	17,	South Albanian frontier. Has communicated to Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs *aide-mémoire* embodying No. 200 .	127
216	To Sir F. Elliot ..	88 Tel.	17,	South Albanian frontier Refers to No. 188. Sir E. Grey has told M. Skouloudis that His Majesty's Government would continue to urge a solution not altogether impossible for Greece to accept	127
217	„ „ ..	89 Tel.	17,	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 197. Sir E. Grey has told M. Skouloudis that it is not true that His Majesty's Government had decided to leave Greece to settle alone with Italy and Austria	128
218	To Sir F. Bertie ..	238 Tel.	17,	Financial Commission. War indemnity. Instructions to ask British delegates on Financial Commission to furnish observations on Nos. 172 and 193 (see No. 238)..	128
219	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	90	17,	Relations of allies. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Minister, who was leaving to take up Ministry of Interior at Sophia. Sir E. Grey urges peaceful policy. Bulgarian Minister replies that there are difficulties with military party in Bulgaria	128

No.	Name.	No.	Date	Subject.	Page
220	To Sir G. Buchanan..	225	June 17, 1913	Evacuation of Scutari. Compensation to Montenegro. Russian Ambassador has asked Sir E. Grey to bring up question of compensation to Montenegro before Ambassadors' Conference	128
221	„ „ ..	226	17,	Relations of allies. Russian Ambassador has enquired whether Sir E. Grey would accept mediation of the three *Entente* Powers if both Greece and Bulgaria asked for it	129
222	To Sir F. Cartwright	124	17,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits two notes communicated by Austrian Ambassador relative to protection of religious minorities in Servia and Montenegro, and to evacuation of Albania by Servian troops	129
223	„ .	125	17,	Relations of allies. Transmits communication from Austrian Ambassador stating that Austrian Government will not join in suggesting demobilisation, since this would support Servian suggestion ..	130
224	To Admiralty .. .		17,	Turkish naval preparations. Transmits No. 118. Suggests warning Turkish Government against ruinous outlay on Dreadnoughts (see Part X, Nos. 216 and 571)	131
225	Sir G. Lowther ..	525	14,	Relations of allies. Military movements at Cavalla. Transmits despatch from acting vice-consul reporting on arrival of Bulgarian troops, and relations between Greek and Bulgars	131
226	„ „ ..	526	14,	Relations of allies. Transmits despatch from consul-general, Salonica, reporting Bulgarian severities against Greeks in zone of Bulgarian occupation. Similar oppression reported in Servian and, to a less extent, in Greek sphere of occupation (see No. 381)	132
227	Sir F. Bertie ..	514	17,	Financial Commission. Transmits despatch from British delegates reporting on proceedings of second and third meetings of the Commission	133
228	Sir G. Lowther ..	285 Tel.	18.	New Turkish Cabinet. Cabinet has been reformed. Said Halim Pasha is Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Izzet Pasha, Minister of War; Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Marine; Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior. New Cabinet is of a more Committee complexion than its predecessor (see No. 286)	135
229	„ „ ..	287 Tel.	18.	Relations of allies. Reduction of forces. Refers to No. 63. Austrian Ambassador says he has no instructions to make communication in favour of reduction of forces. Some days before he said he had	135
230	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	215 Tel.	18.	Relations of allies. Transmits report of military attaché on distribution of Bulgarian troops	135
231	Sir F. Cartwright ..	87 Tel.	18.	Relations of allies. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Servian Minister at Vienna very pessimistic as to attitude of Bulgaria	135

10

FO 424/246

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
231	To Sir F. Lowther	268 Tel.	June 18, 1913	Murder of Consul Yzeir. Violation of British consular flag. Refers to No. 224. Approves action taken. If apology is offered and damages are made good Sir E. Grey will consider this sufficient in view of special circumstances (see No. 1).	136
233	To Mr. Dering	180 Tel.	18,	Ægean islands. Refers to No. 202. Construction of Treaty of Ouchy. Danger to peace of Italy. Protest against occupation (see No. 244).	136
234	To Sir F. Bertie	308	18,	Scutari. Ottoman losses. Refers to No. 211. Transmits No. 31. Suggests reference of matter to Ambassadorial Conference. Instructions to inform French Minister for Foreign Affairs and ask opinion.	136
235	Sir G. Grahame to Sir W. Tyrrell		11	Turkish claims. Question of pecuniary claims of consular officers. Transmits memorandum by Mr. Fitzmaurice. Views of Mr. Noel Buxton. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to ascertain views of Powers.	137
236	Sir F. Bertie	20 Consular	18	Legal proceedings against Sale and Transport Company. Claim for damages. Minute by Mr. Nash. Suggests that Ambassador should be instructed to support claim.	138
237	Sir F. Bertie	309	18	Financial commission. Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	139
238	Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Marvin		18	Financial commission. Views of Ottoman Public Debt Council. Refers to No. 237. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Minute by Mr. Nash.	140
239	Sir H. Lamb (Ironside)	216 Tel.	18	Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Mr. Ironside suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Minute by Mr. Nash. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	142
240	Sir C. Hardinge	78 Tel. Very Conf.	19.	Greek proposals. Withdrawal of Ambassadors. Refers to No. 237. Minister of Foreign Affairs proposes to withdraw Ambassadors. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	141
241	Sir C. Hardinge	104 Tel.	19.	Greek proposals. Withdrawal of Ambassadors. Refers to No. 240. Minister of Foreign Affairs proposes to withdraw Ambassadors. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	141
242	Sir A. Paget	242 Tel.	19.	Financial commission. Views of Ottoman Public Debt Council. Refers to No. 237. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	142
243	Sir H. Lamb (Ironside)	217 Tel.	19.	Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	142

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
244	Mr. Dering	104 Tel.	June 19, 1913	Ægean islands. Refers to No. 233. Italian Government maintain apparently aggressive policy. Armed Greek steamer off Turkish coast. Conversations at Rome and the Vatican. Report regarding Italian agitation. Report regarding Italian activity in Smyrna. Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 24[illegible]	142
245	" "	105 Tel.	18	Ægean islands. Refers to No. 244. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs explains Italian intentions with regard to Ægean islands. Italian occupation (see No. 24[illegible]	142
246	"	106 Tel.	19.	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 244. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs explains Italian policy with regard to Balkan States. Italian attitude towards Bulgaria.	143
247	" "	107 Tel.	19,	Ægean islands. Turkish protest against occupation of Ægean Islands. Refers to No. 244. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs explains Italian intentions. Italian troops withdrawn from Rhodes. Further withdrawals to take place. Italian Consul at Smyrna. Italian activity in Smyrna. Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 24[illegible]	143
248	To Sir F. Bertie	383	19.	Scutari. Summary of views of French Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Proposes to instruct Ambassadors to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Minute by Mr. Nash. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	143
249	Sir F. Bertie	323	19,	Financial commission. Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Minute by Mr. Nash. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	144
250	" "	325	19,	Financial commission. Views of Ottoman Public Debt Council. Refers to despatch from Sir F. Bertie. Transmits draft note to Porte. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank. Minute by Mr. Nash. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	144
251	Sir G. Lowther	2[illegible] Tel.	20.	Expropriation of Mahmoudieh Property. Refers to No. 231. Transmits correspondence from Consul-General Lloyd. Suggests that Ambassadors should be instructed to support claims of Ottoman Bank.	145
252	Sir F. Elliot	102 Tel.	20	Ægean islands. Italian occupation. Refers to No. 244. Minister for Foreign Affairs explains Italian intentions. Minister for Foreign Affairs. Italian activity in Smyrna. How far Italian occupation is personal to Signor Giolitti. Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 24[illegible]	146
253	Sir R. Paget	150 Tel.	20	Relations of allies. Bulgarian reply to Servian proposals. Refers to No. 246. Servian Government decided to refuse. Servian Government while rejecting proposal for cession of Ports. Italian proposal for cession of Ports.	146
254	Count de Salis	100 Tel.	20,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Montenegro. Montenegrin Minister for Foreign Affairs says Montenegro will support Servia in case of war. Bulgaria was making advances to Essad Pasha. Essad Pasha, but Montenegro had advised him to keep quiet as Servia and Bulgaria were assisting Ismail Kemal Bey (see Nos. 2[illegible] and 3[illegible]	146

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

No.	Name	No.	Date.	Subject	Page
255	Sir F. Buchanan	225 Tel.	June 20, 1913	Relations of states. Refers to No. 252. Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs has assured Minister that Russia using all influence to induce Bulgaria to accept arbitration on all points in dispute. Bulgarian Minister says that war is inevitable unless Servia withdraws her action	146
256	Viscount Kitchener	75 Tel.	20.	Turkish evacuation. Telegram. Refers to No. 249. Progress of withdrawal of Turkish troops at Adrianople but not yet carried	147
257	To Sir G. Lowther	27 T.	20.	Financial Commission. Concessions. Commission should be composed by contract or non-responsible foreign subjects, chief duty of which should be to spend any that can be saved	147
258	To Mr. Carnegie, Sofia, and Mr. Erskine, Salonika	2 3 T., 4 5 Tel.	20.	Servia. Austrian Minister at Belgrade has suggested to German Ambassador that if Austria were compelled to take [illegible] Servia, assembling [illegible] Austria to [illegible] application of [illegible] operations. Belgrade. Austria would [illegible]	147
259	To Viscount Kitchener	72 [illegible]	20.	Turkish [illegible]	147
260	To Sir R. Paget	37	20.	Relations of states. Suspension of Balkan conference by Bulgarian trade [illegible]	147
261	To Sir F. Buchanan	129	21.	Servia. Austrian Minister to Sir F. Grey has suggested [illegible] Austria-Hungary should take [illegible]	148
262	To Sir F. Bertie	127	20.	Servia. Austrian Minister at Rome has [illegible] Servia. Sir R. Rodd has been [illegible] Servia to Adriatic may [illegible] Austria and Russia	148
263	To Board of Trade		20.	[illegible] No. 87, and requests that [illegible] subject to [illegible] Foreign Office see also [illegible] No. 83 and [illegible]	149
264	Sir R. Paget	116	15.	Relations of states. Transmits report of proceedings [illegible] Board of Trade [illegible] (see No. 2984)	149
265	Sir G. Lowther	35	17.	Relations of states. Transmits despatch from Italian Military Attaché at Bucharest reporting movements of Bulgarian troops	150

No.	Name	No.	Date.	Subject	Page
266	Sir G. Lowther	536	June 17, 1913	[illegible] Transmits despatch from [illegible] Bulgarian troops at Dedeagatch and [illegible] Bulgarian authorities and [illegible] report	15
267	Consul-General Lamb	4 Tel.	20.	Relations of States. King of Greece has left Salonica for Athens	152
268	Sir H. Rax-Ironside	218 [illegible]	21.	Relations of States. Bulgarian attack [illegible] plan stated [illegible] forces against Greeks in first instance, and means [illegible] this plan [illegible] object. This is reason for [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Greeks. Situation [illegible] Salonica (see Nos. [illegible] and 192)	152
269	[illegible]	[illegible] Tel.	21.	Relations of states. Refers to No. 252. Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Austria and Russia. Will not agree to [illegible] proposals	52
270	[illegible]	[illegible] Tel. Confidential	21.	Relations of states. Refers to No. 253. Bulgarian [illegible] refuse to sell [illegible] Black Sea [illegible] Ministers were at St. Petersburg [illegible] would not go to war. Russian assurance that treaty would be respected. He says [illegible] of Russia will be secured [illegible] (see Nos. [illegible])	152
271	To Sir H. Rax-Ironside	123 Tel.	21.	Relations of States. His Majesty's Government [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Servia [illegible] Russia [illegible] Monastir [illegible] (see Nos. 249 and [illegible])	53
272	To Sir R. Paget	[illegible]	21.	Relations of States. Instructions to [illegible] Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Austrian [illegible]	153
273	Sir F. Buchanan	[illegible] Tel.	21.	Servia. Austrian Minister [illegible] referred to No. 68. Assistant Minister [illegible] Servia [illegible] Austria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Russia [illegible] Servia [illegible] Adriatic [illegible] Servia [illegible] Austria [illegible] (see No. [illegible])	153
274	Sir H. Rax-Ironside	221 Tel.	21.	Relations of states. Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Servian Premier. Russia [illegible] Bulgaria. Russia [illegible] Monastir (see No. [illegible])	153
275	Sir R. Paget	151 Tel.	22.	Relations of states. Refers to No. 272. Servian Government [illegible] Austria [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Adriatic [illegible] Servia [illegible] Albania [illegible] Servia [illegible] Albania [illegible] Servia [illegible] Albania

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
277	Sir G. Barclay	61	June 14, 1913	Relations of allies. Article of Roumania before to No. 75. Order for mobilisation of three army corps at once given by King on June 10, but was countermanded when it became known that a telegram to Kings of Bulgaria and Servia	155
278	"	62 Confidential	14.	Relations of allies. Article in Roumania before to No. 80. No sign at Bucharest of intimation to Austrian negotiations under Austrian auspices. Visit of Prince Frederick to Roumania. Minister for Foreign Affairs probably intended to consult Emperor Francis Joseph in connection with No. 277	155
279	Sir F. Bax Ironside	108	16.	Relations of allies. Reference to No. 80. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Varna reporting sack of Dedeagatch and capture by Bulgarians of Serbian warship	155
280	"	"	"	Negotiations. Situation considered. Secretary's remarks on despatch and diary which runs from 1st to 16th inst. Is in favour of Servia's claims. Suggested ultimatum to Bulgaria. Question of withdrawal of Ministers	156
281	Sir G. Lowther	548 Confidential	16	Finance. Financial situation. Minister's annual report. Contains European figures for Balkan year 1912-13. See No. 41	160
282	Sir H. Bax Ironside	97	17.	Telegram. Count Berchtold's No. 176. Gives Austrian view of Ambassadors' Conference at London	161
283	Sir G. Barclay	62	7.	Relations of allies. Reference to No. 278. Settling of Commission at Scutari and that of Duke of Genoa mission at Durazzo. Withdrawal of Ministers	162
284	Sir G. Lowther	644	18.	Finance. Evacuation. War indemnity. Transmits note from Sir E. Peacock (Constantinople) to Grand Vizier, and reply. Position of Ottoman Debt	162
285	Sir F. Bax Ironside	108	18.	Relations of allies. Telegram to Vienna. Reference to No. 7. Report that Prince William of Wied has left Durazzo. Question of withdrawal of Ministers. Prince's reception of Albanian deputation. Difficulties. Withdrawal of Ministers. See No. 280	164
286	Sir G. Lowther	547	19.	New Turkish Cabinet. Reference to No. 226. Gives names of new Ministers. Cabinet will probably be Young Turk in composition. Reported agreement between opponents of Committee	166
287	Sir G. Paget	117	19	Relations of allies. Servian preparations. Transmits two despatches from vice-consul at Uskub reporting outbreak of yellow fever. Unpopularity of Austrian Minister	167
288	"	121	20	Relations of allies. Refers to No. 264. M. Gashitch has withdrawn his resignation. Replies of Bulgarian Government to Servian notes have not eased the situation. The Servian attitude of submission. Russian views marked. Reports Servia's arguments against treaty. Measures of Servian case	168

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
289	Mr. Carnegie	333	une 22, 1913	Financial Commission. War indemnity. Transmits despatch regarding proposed arrangement with Messrs. Morgan & Co. Asks comments on clause by which decision may be arrived at by majority of six members of the Commission. Comments of Ambassadors	169
290	Sir G. Lowther	593 Tel.	23.	Telegram. Despatch from Sofia. Report of secret Macedonian treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey. Difficulty in believing existence of such a treaty. Bulgarian views on Servian demands. Bulgaria not likely to accept arbitration. Negotiations with Turkey	170
291	Sir F. Bax Ironside	722 Tel.	23	Telegram. Reference to No. 285. Austrian Ambassador's instructions. Special telegram from Austrian Minister at Belgrade. Servian case. Servians are willing to withdraw troops from Albania. Withdrawal of Ministers	170
292	" "	723 Tel.	23	Telegram. Reference to No. 285. Austrian Ambassador's instructions. Austrian Minister at Belgrade should avoid decisive attack between 21st and 24th June. Recommends that Ministers should return to Durazzo. See No. 312	170
293	" "	724 Tel.	23	Telegram. Reference to No. 285. Austrian Ambassador's instructions. Austrian Minister at Belgrade should not leave unless Servian troops attack Austrian Consulate. Reference to No. 270

No.	Name	No.	Date	Subject	Page
299	To Sir E. Elliot	Tel.	June 25, 1913	Greco-Turkish relations. Vevis transports. Greek view that it is a guarantee treaty and not a defensive one. Turkish attempt to postpone ratification of 1881 Instructions to urge ratification without delay. Text of telegram to be communicated to Greek Government. Secret. Cipher.	172
300	To Sir H. Rumbold (Sofia)	1 55	23.	Bulgarian views on Balkan confederation. Relations with Roumania. Article VII. of treaty of alliance. Bulgarian attitude in event of Roumanian attack on Bulgaria. Bulgarian desire that Roumania should be attacked by Austria. Secret. Cipher.	173
301	To M. Cambon	86	24.	Replies to questions contained in despatch from Paris. Austro-Hungarian proposals to Turkey. Turkish Memorandum of 20th June. Enclosure in No. 300.	173
302	To Sir F. Bertwright " Sir G. Buchanan " Sir H. Rumbold Sir J. Buchanan	128 Tel. 102 111 Tel.	23.	Albanian frontier. Note to Powers. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals.	173
303	Sir F. Bertwright	6	24.	Greek objections to Turkish proposals. Turkish objections to Greek proposals. Greek proposals. Secret. Cipher.	174
304	To Sir E. Goschen Sir F. Bertwright Sir J. Rodd	111 134 104	25.	Greco-Turkish negotiations. Greek proposals. Turkish objections. Sir E. Goschen's opinion. Proposals considered unacceptable. Secret. Cipher.	174
305	To Imperial Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires		25.	Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300.	175
306	Minute by the Earl of Crewe		25.	Greco-Turkish negotiations. Sir E. Goschen's views. Turkish proposals. Greek objections. Secret.	175
307	Viscount Bryce to [illegible]	6 Confidential	14.	[illegible] Secret.	175
308	Sir F. Bertwright	Tel. Confidential	7	Interview with Minister of Interior. Memorandum. Turkish attitude. Greek attitude. Proposals. Secret.	178
309		6 Confidential	27	Secret. Memorandum. Balkan Confederation. Bulgarian views. Roumanian views. Greek views. Austria-Hungary afraid of Germany and Italy. Austria-Hungary's fear of Italy. Austria-Hungary's desire to keep Italy and Germany apart. Austria-Hungary's desire to keep Italy and the Vatican	179

No.	Name	No.	Date	Subject	Page
310	[illegible] Turkish Ambassador Tewfik Pasha		June 2[illegible]	[illegible] Memorandum. Protests against possession of Aegean Islands by Italy. Greek views.	180
311	[illegible]		25.	[illegible] Greco-Turkish negotiations. Greek proposals. Turkish objections. Sir E. Goschen's opinion. Proposals considered unacceptable. Secret. Cipher.	181
312	Sir G. Buchanan	[illegible] To	24.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals.	184
313		[illegible] To	24.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Turkish Memorandum of 20th June. Greek objections to Turkish proposals. Turkish objections to Greek proposals. Secret. Cipher.	185
314		[illegible]	24.	Albanian frontier. Text of note to be addressed to Powers. Secret.	185
315	Sir F. Bertwright	[illegible] To	24.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals. Secret. Cipher.	185
316	Sir F. Elliot	[illegible]	4.	[illegible] Greco-Turkish negotiations. Greek proposals. Turkish objections. Sir E. Goschen's opinion. Proposals considered unacceptable. Secret. Cipher.	186
317	Sir F. Bertwright	No. 1	25.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals. Secret. Cipher.	186
318	Sir E. Goschen Sir F. Bertwright Sir G. Buchanan Sir R. Rodd	230 102 [illegible] [illegible]	25.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals. Secret. Cipher.	186
319	Sir E. Goschen	No. 3	24.	[illegible] Albanian frontier. Reply to Turkish despatch of 20th June. No. 300. Greek despatch of 20th June. Bulgarian views. Roumanian proposals. Secret. Cipher.	187

FC 4X4/346

ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

No.	Name.	No.	Date	Subject	Page
321	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)		June 25, 1913	Relations of Allies. South Albanian frontier. Two papers communicated by Count Benckendorff on Servo-Bulgarian relations and the claims and interests of Koritza respectively	187
322	Minute of Sir Horace Rumbold Mr. Cooper		24	Financial position. In present state of negotiations it is feared that instructions have been sent to Mr. Harvey in terms of Sir W. Tyrrell's letter to Mr. Pichon (see Part X, No. 8)	188
323	Anglo-Syrian Trading Company		24	Contract amended text for Commercial Treaty between Turkey and Great Britain on behalf of Syria. Part to be signed and ratified by His Majesty's Government (see Part X, No.)	188
324	Messrs. Lazard and others		24	Loan question. Proposed terms for participation of Messrs. Lazard and others in loan of £X,000,000	189
325	Board of Trade		25.	Commercial Treaty. Revised draft of Articles 1 to 4 of Treaty between Great Britain and Turkey, with explanatory notes. Memorandum by Board of Trade on Articles 1 to 4 of draft Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Turkey (see Part X, No.)	190
326	Sir E. [illegible]	No. 70 Tel.	25,	Relations of Allies. Extracts in telegram from Imperial Russian Minister of Marine, Belgrade, to Admiralty, St. Petersburg, regarding Servian attack on Bulgarian steamer [illegible]	191
327	Mr. [illegible] Parish		25.	Relations of Allies. Servian attack on Bulgarian steamer. Will please refer to Sir E. Grey's despatch No. 327 of 24th June, 1913, and to Mr. Parish's despatch No. 327 of 25th June, 1913. Account of Servian attack on Bulgarian steamer is exaggerated. Both sides have behaved with moderation	191
328	[illegible]	No. 158 Tel.	25.	Loan negotiations. Premier on his way to St. Petersburg, will proceed [illegible]	191
329	[illegible]	No. 158 Tel.	26.	Relations of Allies. Telegram from Servian and Bulgarian Governments. Reference to No. 327. Accounts of fighting have been exaggerated. Both sides have behaved with moderation and [illegible]	191
330	Mount Athos Brethren	92 Tel.	25,	Mount Athos. Russian officers. Russian officers at Russian monastery of Mount Athos on 24 June. King of Greece left again for Athos 24th June	191

No.	Name.	No.	Date	Subject	Page
331	Sir G. Buchanan	334 Tel.	June 25, 1913	Relations of Allies. A note of Russian Telegram Minister has declared that Bulgarian [illegible] [illegible] Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] [illegible] Russian Minister [illegible] [illegible] (see No. 341)	192
332	Sir F. Cartwright	90 Te	25	Relations of Allies. Austrian Minister [illegible] Austria-Hungary [illegible] [illegible] Bulgarian Minister [illegible] [illegible]	192
333	[illegible]	91 Tel.	25.	Organisation of Austrian Army. Austrian Minister [illegible] Austrian Minister [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No.	Name.	No.	Date	Subject	Page
339	Count de Salis	102 T.S.	June 26, 1913	Despatch of [illegible] to Montenegro. Papers [illegible] No. 173 and 204. Montenegrin Government [illegible] Agreement [illegible] Montenegrin people [illegible]	194
340	To Sir G. Lowther	289 Tu	26	Mr. [illegible] Vienna. Violation of [illegible] Papers [illegible] No. 342. Protest [illegible]	194
341	To Sir F. Cartwright	283 Tu	26	Organisation of [illegible] Albanian [illegible] Papers [illegible] No. 354 [illegible]	194
342	To Sir H. Rennell Rodd	93	26	[illegible] Bulgaria [illegible]	195
343	To Mr. Carnegie	399	26	[illegible]	195
344	" "	400	26	[illegible]	195
345	"	145	26	[illegible]	196
346	"	406	26	[illegible]	196

No.	Name	No.	Date.	Subject	Page
347	To National Bank of Turkey		June 26, 1913	[illegible] Papers [illegible] No. 89 [illegible]	197
348	Sir F. Bonham	132	26.	[illegible] Papers [illegible] No. 317 [illegible]	197
349	Mr. Carnegie	348	27.	[illegible]	198
350	British American Tobacco Company		26	[illegible]	199
351	To Sir G. Barclay	86 Tel.	27	[illegible]	199
352	Sir F. Cartwright	93 Tel.	27	[illegible]	200
353	To Sir G. Buchanan	81 Tel.	27	[illegible]	200
354	To Sir G. Goschen	217	27	[illegible]	200
355	"	208	27	[illegible]	200
356	Sir F. Elliot	134	"	[illegible]	201

FC 4224/246 ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE DELIVERY OF RECORDS ACCESS ARCHIVES

No.	Name	No.	Date	Subject	Page
357	Sir F. Elliot	239	June 19, 1913	Greek Islands question. Refers to No. 189. Points out inconsistencies in Greek proposals and suggests terms of clause on Islands to be put to Ambassadors. See Par. VI, No. 189	202
358	Sir G. Lowther	550	21	Relations of Italy and Turkey. Asks for copy of Treaty to be laid before His Majesty's Government. Suggests that, in view of Italian attitude, it would be desirable to withdraw Italian Ambassador	202
359	Austria: Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)		27	Shipping rights. Has received letter from Sir H. Lax-Ironside. Austrian Government anxious to know if Austrian vessels will be treated in harmony with Treaty of London. Has replied that Austrian vessels will be treated on same footing as British vessels	203
360	Admiralty		27	Requests that Sir H. Lax-Ironside may be instructed to keep Admiralty informed of movements of British warships	207
361	Sir H. Lax-Ironside (Mr. Rose to Lord Morley)		27	Has had audience of Prince of Wied. Prince has received letter from Essad Pasha. Essad Pasha has asked Prince to leave Durazzo. Prince has refused. Essad Pasha has declared that he will remain in Durazzo. Prince has requested Sir H. Lax-Ironside to inform His Majesty's Government	207
362	Sir H. Lax-Ironside	226	27	Has received instructions to inform Prince of Wied that he must leave Durazzo	208
363	"	227 Tel.	27	Has informed Prince of Wied that he must leave Durazzo. Prince has refused. Essad Pasha has declared that he will remain in Durazzo. Prince has requested Sir H. Lax-Ironside to inform His Majesty's Government	208
364	"	228 Tel. (Mediterranean)	27	Has received instructions to inform Prince of Wied that he must leave Durazzo. Prince has refused. Essad Pasha has declared that he will remain in Durazzo. Prince has requested Sir H. Lax-Ironside to inform His Majesty's Government. Has had audience of Prince. Prince has refused. Essad Pasha has declared that he will remain in Durazzo. Prince has requested Sir H. Lax-Ironside to inform His Majesty's Government	209
365	Austrian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)		28.	Has received letter from Note communicating text of proposed Protocol. Austria-Hungary would make no objection	21
366	Sir F. Harvey	47	28.	Has received letter from War Ministry dispatch of troops to Albania. Question of withdrawal of troops. Question of passports to be reserved for	209
367	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)		28.	Shipping rights in Turkish waters. Further request for reply to Note of 27th inst. Consideration of proposals contained in No. 359	210
368	Turkish Embassy		28	Reforms in Asiatic Turkey. Memorandum communicated by Turkish Embassy respecting reforms	210

No.	Name	No.	Date	Subject	Page
369	Sir H. Lax-Ironside.	229 Tel.	June 28, 1913	Relations of Albania. Article of Koprassan Review. Note from Italian Minister at Durazzo has caused Bulgarian Legation to think that Italy intends to take action in the event of war with Turkey. Prince of Wied has informed Sir H. Lax-Ironside that Commander-in-Chief and Commissioner of Gendarmerie have signed but not yet published	211
370	"	230 Tel.	28	Koritza question. Albanian delegation. Boundary question. Has acted upon instructions	211
371	Sir R. Paget	152 Tel.	28	Scutari question. Refers to No. 360. Scutari has been raised by Montenegrins to a state of siege. Has had interview with Prince of Wied. Prince has informed him that he will not leave Durazzo. Has had interview with Essad Pasha. Essad Pasha has informed him that he will not leave Durazzo

No.	Name	No.	Date.	Subject	Page
379	Sir R. Paget	123	June 23, 1913	Belief that attitude of Russian authorities has been influenced by expectation that Servia will be treated as having accepted terms of ultimatum. Despatch of reinforcements. M. Masaryk may have been prosecuted on the ground that his activity was directed against Austria	215
380	Sir H. Rex Ironside	114	24.	Relations between Servia and Albania. Reference to No. 233 and Part X. No. 82. Russian conversation with the Austrian Minister at Petersburgh. Russian interest in Albania. Russia ready, if necessary, to act with Austria in the question of reforms	215
381	Sir G. Lowther	106	25.	Italian occupation of Rhodes and Dodecanese. Turkish Note of 20th. Italian explanations. Sir G. Lowther's opinion that His Majesty's Government should support Italy	216
382	Sir R. Paget	124	2.	Montenegrin attitude. Russian desire to avoid complications. Montenegro has refused to withdraw from Scutari by peaceful means, and demands by way of ultimatum the cession of Scutari. Montenegro has ordered the capture of Scutari by 10,000 men	217
383	"	125	25.	Relations between Servia and Albania. Attitude of Servia. Servian claims to certain districts in Albania. Servian power and wealth. Servian confidence in Russian support. Servian preparations for war. Servian intentions with regard to Albania. Servian designs on Albanian territory. Servian hopes of Russian support. Servian opinion that Albania is a Russian preserve. Russian attitude. Servian opinion that Albania is a Russian preserve. Russian attitude. Reference to No. 233 and Part X. No. 82	218
384	Sir A. Hardinge	191	26.	Reported conclusion of alliance between Turkey and Germany. Turkish desire for alliance with Great Britain. Turkish suggestion that Great Britain should support Turkey against Russia. Turkish desire for British naval assistance. Turkish desire for British naval assistance. Turkish desire for British naval assistance

No.	Name	No	Date.	Subject	Page
395	Sir G. Barclay	St. Pet.	June 30, 1913	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 371. Should vote of Servian Skupshtina be against acceptance of Russian arbitration it is doubtful how far Roumania would carry out her threats. Roumanian Minister of Interior has said that Roumania would merely concentrate troops on frontier	225
396	Sir F. Bruce Wright	97 Tel.	30.	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that encounters have taken place at Zarkovo and Istefan and giving distribution of Servian forces	225
397	To Messrs. Barnes and Johnson		30.	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 29. Requests copy of French translation of Roumanian twelve copies of agreement and other documents. Charges (see also Nos. 23 and 240)	225

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office *September* 191[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Turkish War

PART IX

[25084] No. 1

Sir G. Leathes [illegible] *Earl Grey* [illegible]

(No. 253.) *Constantinople, September* [illegible] 1913.
(Telegraphic) [illegible]
GRAND Vizier, in reply to my question whether [illegible] first Ottoman delegate, and Mr. Heap as [illegible] Chataldja [illegible] case hostilities [illegible] the hope is entertained [illegible] Turkey may be able to get Gregoe River [illegible]
(Repeated to Sophia.)

[25089] No. 2

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* [illegible])

(No. 193. Very confidential.) *Sofia, September* [illegible] 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
MY telegram No. 185 of 28th May.
Emperor of Russia and German Emperor have urged King of Bulgaria through representatives here to assist in [illegible] favour of peace. His Majesty has replied that he will not fail to do so.
Meanwhile Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has invited Ministers to confer at St. Petersburgh to-day all [illegible] refuse to any responsibility will rest on them.
I understand that acceptance of Greece and Servia [illegible] that of Montenegro is a formality. King of the Bulgarians is likely to respect proposal and Prime Minister is also personally favourable but is likely to meet with opposition from military party.
His Excellency is just leaving for Petersburgh, [illegible] Servian Prime Minister.
(Sent to Belgrade.)

[25104] No. 3.

Consul-General Lamb to Earl Grey.—(*Received October* [illegible])

(No. 42.) *Scutari, September* [illegible] 1913.
(Telegraphic.) R[illegible]
MY telegram No. 40 of 25th May.
Arrival of Governor-[illegible] Servian Minister at Montenegrin Court [illegible] Belgrade [illegible] being increased to [illegible] daily.

[25240] No. 4.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 7.)

(No. 141.) *Athens, May 26, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, since the receipt from the many reports published in the Greek papers of the progress made by His Majesty's Crown Prince's Army in the capture of the fortified positions on the outskirts of the city of Yanina, the Greek occupation of that city was completed on the 20th instant.

After the fall of Bizani, on the 6th instant, the Greek troops pressed on rapidly in the direction of Yanina, and on the 8th instant the Greek cavalry reached the shores of the lake of Yanina, to the north of the town. The Turkish garrison, which was estimated at 30,000 men, was then completely surrounded on the land side, and the Greek Army Corps, which had been engaged in the operations, was divided into two portions, one of which, under the command of General Sapountzakis, was left to continue the investment of the town, while the other, under the command of General Hadjopoulos, was detached to the north-west, in order to cut off the Turkish retreat in that direction.

On the 19th instant the Greek troops, which had been advancing from the north-west, came into contact with the Turkish rearguard, which was entrenched on the heights of Litharitza, about 10 miles to the north-west of Yanina, and after a short engagement succeeded in driving the Turks from their positions, with the loss of 1,000 killed and wounded and 2,000 prisoners. The Greek losses in this engagement were 500 killed and wounded.

On the following day the Greek troops entered Yanina, and the Turkish garrison, consisting of 30,000 men, with 70 guns, surrendered unconditionally to the Greek commander-in-chief, General Sapountzakis.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT

[25112] No. 1

Consul Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 1.) *Consulate, Janina, May 29, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith Nos. 1 to 11 of the Correspondence relating to His Majesty's Consular Establishment in Epirus.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Vice-Consul Monahan to Consul Lowther.

(No. 18.) *Janina, May 4, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the morning of Monday, the 28th April, Bulgarian troops were seen on the heights to the north of Perpiani. The Greek troops at once occupied the heights of Bizani, which commanded the Bulgarian position, and the Greek guns opened fire on the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Bulgarians replied with their guns, and the fighting continued all day. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks suffered heavily in the attack on the heights of Bizani, which were strongly entrenched and defended by machine guns. The Bulgarians also suffered heavily, and retired in disorder.

Yesterday the Greeks attacked the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza, and after a short engagement drove the Bulgarians from their positions. The Bulgarians suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder.

The Greeks are now in possession of the heights of Litharitza, and are preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza.

I have, &c.
JAMES MONAHAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Vice-Consul Monahan to Consul Lowther.

(No. 19.) *Janina, May 14, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the morning of Monday, the 28th April, Bulgarian troops were seen on the heights to the north of Perpiani. The Greek troops at once occupied the heights of Bizani, which commanded the Bulgarian position, and the Greek guns opened fire on the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Bulgarians replied with their guns, and the fighting continued all day. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks suffered heavily in the attack on the heights of Bizani, which were strongly entrenched and defended by machine guns. The Bulgarians also suffered heavily, and retired in disorder.

Yesterday the Greeks attacked the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza, and after a short engagement drove the Bulgarians from their positions. The Bulgarians suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder.

The Greeks are now in possession of the heights of Litharitza, and are preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza.

I have, &c.
JAMES MONAHAN.

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Vice-Consul Monahan to Consul Lowther.

(No. 19.) *Janina, May 14, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the morning of Monday, the 28th April, Bulgarian troops were seen on the heights to the north of Perpiani. The Greek troops at once occupied the heights of Bizani, which commanded the Bulgarian position, and the Greek guns opened fire on the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Bulgarians replied with their guns, and the fighting continued all day. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks suffered heavily in the attack on the heights of Bizani, which were strongly entrenched and defended by machine guns. The Bulgarians also suffered heavily, and retired in disorder.

Yesterday the Greeks attacked the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza, and after a short engagement drove the Bulgarians from their positions. The Bulgarians suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder. The Greeks gained ground steadily, and by the evening had driven the Bulgarians from their positions on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks suffered heavily in this engagement, and retired in disorder.

The Greeks are now in possession of the heights of Litharitza, and are preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Perpiani. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza. The Greeks are also preparing to attack the Bulgarians on the heights of Litharitza.

FULLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHERS

Several [illegible] were yesterday [illegible]

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure 1 in No.

[illegible]

(No. [illegible])

[illegible] 1913.

HAVE the honour [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[25260]

Sir H. Bertie to Sir J. Coventry (Paris)

No. 287) *Paris, 20 Dec. 1683*

Sir

I HAVE the honour to [illegible] Marquis d'Effiat [illegible] to the Secretaries [illegible] by the Courier, which I have sent [illegible] Whitehall [illegible] Dec. 23 [illegible] 1683 [illegible]

I have, &c.

H. BERTIE.

Sir H. Bertie to Sir J. Coventry

Paris, 20 Dec. 1683

M. L'Ambassadeur,

[illegible] Marquis d'Effiat [illegible] Secretaries of State [illegible] Whitehall [illegible] Dec. 23 [illegible] 1683 [illegible]

25533

[illegible]

[25385 No. 1

(No. 271
(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, June 2, 1915*

Yesterday's telegram No. 2 of 1st May

I have [illegible] your despatch No. 61 [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] No. 3 [illegible] No. 4 [illegible] No. 5 [illegible] No. 6 [illegible] No. 7 [illegible] No. 8 [illegible] No. 9 [illegible] No. 10 [illegible] No. 11 [illegible] No. 12 [illegible] No. 13 [illegible] No. 14 [illegible] No. 15 [illegible] No. 16 [illegible] No. 17 [illegible] No. 18 [illegible] No. 19 [illegible] No. 20 [illegible] No. 21 [illegible] No. 22 [illegible] No. 23 [illegible] No. 24 [illegible] No. 25 [illegible] No. 26 [illegible] No. 27 [illegible] No. 28 [illegible] No. 29 [illegible] No. 30 [illegible] No. 31 [illegible] No. 32 [illegible] No. 33 [illegible] No. 34 [illegible] No. 35 [illegible] No. 36 [illegible] No. 37 [illegible] No. 38 [illegible] No. 39 [illegible] No. 40 [illegible] No. 41 [illegible] No. 42 [illegible] No. 43 [illegible] No. 44 [illegible] No. 45 [illegible] No. 46 [illegible] No. 47 [illegible] No. 48 [illegible] No. 49 [illegible] No. 50 [illegible] No. 51 [illegible] No. 52 [illegible] No. 53 [illegible] No. 54 [illegible] No. 55 [illegible] No. 56 [illegible] No. 57 [illegible] No. 58 [illegible] No. 59 [illegible] No. 60 [illegible] No. 61 [illegible] No. 62 [illegible] No. 63 [illegible] No. 64 [illegible] No. 65 [illegible] No. 66 [illegible] No. 67 [illegible] No. 68 [illegible] No. 69 [illegible] No. 70 [illegible] No. 71 [illegible] No. 72 [illegible] No. 73 [illegible] No. 74 [illegible] No. 75 [illegible] No. 76 [illegible] No. 77 [illegible] No. 78 [illegible] No. 79 [illegible] No. 80 [illegible] No. 81 [illegible] No. 82 [illegible] No. 83 [illegible] No. 84 [illegible] No. 85 [illegible] No. 86 [illegible] No. 87 [illegible] No. 88 [illegible] No. 89 [illegible] No. 90 [illegible] No. 91 [illegible] No. 92 [illegible] No. 93 [illegible] No. 94 [illegible] No. 95 [illegible] No. 96 [illegible] No. 97 [illegible] No. 98 [illegible] No. 99 [illegible] No. 100 [illegible] No. 101 [illegible] No. 102 [illegible] No. 103 [illegible] No. 104 [illegible] No. 105 [illegible] No. 106 [illegible] No. 107 [illegible] No. 108 [illegible] No. 109 [illegible] No. 110 [illegible] No. 111 [illegible] No. 112 [illegible] No. 113 [illegible] No. 114 [illegible] No. 115 [illegible] No. 116 [illegible] No. 117 [illegible] No. 118 [illegible] No. 119 [illegible] No. 120 [illegible] No. 121 [illegible] No. 122 [illegible] No. 123 [illegible] No. 124 [illegible] No. 125 [illegible] No. 126 [illegible] No. 127 [illegible] No. 128 [illegible] No. 129 [illegible] No. 130 [illegible] No. 131 [illegible] No. 132 [illegible] No. 133 [illegible] No. 134 [illegible] No. 135 [illegible] No. 136 [illegible] No. 137 [illegible] No. 138 [illegible] No. 139 [illegible] No. 140 [illegible] No. 141 [illegible] No. 142 [illegible] No. 143 [illegible] No. 144 [illegible] No. 145 [illegible] No. 146 [illegible] No. 147 [illegible] No. 148 [illegible] No. 149 [illegible] No. 150 [illegible] No. 151 [illegible] No. 152 [illegible] No. 153 [illegible] No. 154 [illegible] No. 155 [illegible] No. 156 [illegible] No. 157 [illegible] No. 158 [illegible] No. 159 [illegible] No. 160 [illegible] No. 161 [illegible] No. 162 [illegible] No. 163 [illegible] No. 164 [illegible] No. 165 [illegible] No. 166 [illegible] No. 167 [illegible] No. 168 [illegible] No. 169 [illegible] No. 170 [illegible] No. 171 [illegible] No. 172 [illegible] No. 173 [illegible] No. 174 [illegible] No. 175 [illegible] No. 176 [illegible] No. 177 [illegible] No. 178 [illegible] No. 179 [illegible] No. 180 [illegible] No. 181 [illegible] No. 182 [illegible] No. 183 [illegible] No. 184 [illegible] No. 185 [illegible] No. 186 [illegible] No. 187 [illegible] No. 188 [illegible] No. 189 [illegible] No. 190 [illegible] No. 191 [illegible] No. 192 [illegible] No. 193 [illegible] No. 194 [illegible] No. 195 [illegible] No. 196 [illegible] No. 197 [illegible] No. 198 [illegible] No. 199 [illegible] No. 200 [illegible] No. 201 [illegible] No. 202 [illegible] No. 203 [illegible] No. 204 [illegible] No. 205 [illegible] No. 206 [illegible] No. 207 [illegible] No. 208 [illegible] No. 209 [illegible] No. 210 [illegible] No. 211 [illegible] No. 212 [illegible] No. 213 [illegible] No. 214 [illegible] No. 215 [illegible] No. 216 [illegible] No. 217 [illegible] No. 218 [illegible] No. 219 [illegible] No. 220 [illegible] No. 221 [illegible] No. 222 [illegible] No. 223 [illegible] No. 224 [illegible] No. 225 [illegible] No. 226 [illegible] No. 227 [illegible] No. 228 [illegible] No. 229 [illegible] No. 230 [illegible] No. 231 [illegible] No. 232 [illegible] No. 233 [illegible] No. 234 [illegible] No. 235 [illegible] No. 236 [illegible] No. 237 [illegible] No. 238 [illegible] No. 239 [illegible] No. 240 [illegible] No. 241 [illegible] No. 242 [illegible] No. 243 [illegible] No. 244 [illegible] No. 245 [illegible] No. 246 [illegible] No. 247 [illegible] No. 248 [illegible] No. 249 [illegible] No. 250 [illegible] No. 251 [illegible] No. 252 [illegible] No. 253 [illegible] No. 254 [illegible] No. 255 [illegible] No. 256 [illegible] No. 257 [illegible] No. 258 [illegible] No. 259 [illegible] No. 260 [illegible] No. 261 [illegible] No. 262 [illegible] No. 263 [illegible] No. 264 [illegible] No. 265 [illegible] No. 266 [illegible] No. 267 [illegible] No. 268 [illegible] No. 269 [illegible] No. 270 [illegible] No. 271 [illegible] No. 272 [illegible] No. 273 [illegible] No. 274 [illegible] No. 275 [illegible] No. 276 [illegible] No. 277 [illegible] No. 278 [illegible] No. 279 [illegible] No. 280 [illegible] No. 281 [illegible] No. 282 [illegible] No. 283 [illegible] No. 284 [illegible] No. 285 [illegible] No. 286 [illegible] No. 287 [illegible] No. 288 [illegible] No. 289 [illegible] No. 290 [illegible] No. 291 [illegible] No. 292 [illegible] No. 293 [illegible] No. 294 [illegible] No. 295 [illegible] No. 296 [illegible] No. 297 [illegible] No. 298 [illegible] No. 299 [illegible] No. 300 [illegible] No. 301 [illegible] No. 302 [illegible] No. 303 [illegible] No. 304 [illegible] No. 305 [illegible] No. 306 [illegible] No. 307 [illegible] No. 308 [illegible] No. 309 [illegible] No. 310 [illegible] No. 311 [illegible] No. 312 [illegible] No. 313 [illegible] No. 314 [illegible] No. 315 [illegible] No. 316 [illegible] No. 317 [illegible] No. 318 [illegible] No. 319 [illegible] No. 320 [illegible] No. 321 [illegible] No. 322 [illegible] No. 323 [illegible] No. 324 [illegible] No. 325 [illegible] No. 326 [illegible] No. 327 [illegible] No. 328 [illegible] No. 329 [illegible] No. 330 [illegible] No. 331 [illegible] No. 332 [illegible] No. 333 [illegible] No. 334 [illegible] No. 335 [illegible] No. 336 [illegible] No. 337 [illegible] No. 338 [illegible] No. 339 [illegible] No. 340 [illegible] No. 341 [illegible] No. 342 [illegible] No. 343 [illegible] No. 344 [illegible] No. 345 [illegible] No. 346 [illegible] No. 347 [illegible] No. 348 [illegible] No. 349 [illegible] No. 350 [illegible] No. 351 [illegible] No. 352 [illegible] No. 353 [illegible] No. 354 [illegible] No. 355 [illegible] No. 356 [illegible] No. 357 [illegible] No. 358 [illegible] No. 359 [illegible] No. 360 [illegible] No. 361 [illegible] No. 362 [illegible] No. 363 [illegible] No. 364 [illegible] No. 365 [illegible] No. 366 [illegible] No. 367 [illegible] No. 368 [illegible] No. 369 [illegible] No. 370 [illegible] No. 371 [illegible] No. 372 [illegible] No. 373 [illegible] No. 374 [illegible] No. 375 [illegible] No. 376 [illegible] No. 377 [illegible] No. 378 [illegible] No. 379 [illegible] No. 380 [illegible] No. 381 [illegible] No. 382 [illegible] No. 383 [illegible] No. 384 [illegible] No. 385 [illegible] No. 386 [illegible] No. 387 [illegible] No. 388 [illegible] No. 389 [illegible] No. 390 [illegible] No. 391 [illegible] No. 392 [illegible] No. 393 [illegible] No. 394 [illegible] No. 395 [illegible] No. 396 [illegible] No. 397 [illegible] No. 398 [illegible] No. 399 [illegible] No. 400 [illegible] No. 401 [illegible] No. 402 [illegible] No. 403 [illegible] No. 404 [illegible] No. 405 [illegible] No. 406 [illegible] No. 407 [illegible] No. 408 [illegible] No. 409 [illegible] No. 410 [illegible] No. 411 [illegible] No. 412 [illegible] No. 413 [illegible] No. 414 [illegible] No. 415 [illegible] No. 416 [illegible] No. 417 [illegible] No. 418 [illegible] No. 419 [illegible] No. 420 [illegible] No. 421 [illegible] No. 422 [illegible] No. 423 [illegible] No. 424 [illegible] No. 425 [illegible] No. 426 [illegible] No. 427 [illegible] No. 428 [illegible] No. 429 [illegible] No. 430 [illegible] No. 431 [illegible] No. 432 [illegible] No. 433 [illegible] No. 434 [illegible] No. 435 [illegible] No. 436 [illegible] No. 437 [illegible] No. 438 [illegible] No. 439 [illegible] No. 440 [illegible] No. 441 [illegible] No. 442 [illegible] No. 443 [illegible] No. 444 [illegible] No. 445 [illegible] No. 446 [illegible] No. 447 [illegible] No. 448 [illegible] No. 449 [illegible] No. 450 [illegible] No. 451 [illegible] No. 452 [illegible] No. 453 [illegible] No. 454 [illegible] No. 455 [illegible] No. 456 [illegible] No. 457 [illegible] No. 458 [illegible] No. 459 [illegible] No. 460 [illegible] No. 461 [illegible] No. 462 [illegible] No. 463 [illegible] No. 464 [illegible] No. 465 [illegible] No. 466 [illegible] No. 467 [illegible] No. 468 [illegible] No. 469 [illegible] No. 470 [illegible] No. 471 [illegible] No. 472 [illegible] No. 473 [illegible] No. 474 [illegible] No. 475 [illegible] No. 476 [illegible] No. 477 [illegible] No. 478 [illegible] No. 479 [illegible] No. 480 [illegible] No. 481 [illegible] No. 482 [illegible] No. 483 [illegible] No. 484 [illegible] No. 485 [illegible] No. 486 [illegible] No. 487 [illegible] No. 488 [illegible] No. 489 [illegible] No. 490 [illegible] No. 491 [illegible] No. 492 [illegible] No. 493 [illegible] No. 494 [illegible] No. 495 [illegible] No. 496 [illegible] No. 497 [illegible] No. 498 [illegible] No. 499 [illegible] No. 500 [illegible] No. 501 [illegible] No. 502 [illegible] No. 503 [illegible] No. 504 [illegible] No. 505 [illegible] No. 506 [illegible] No. 507 [illegible] No. 508 [illegible] No. 509 [illegible] No. 510 [illegible] No. 511 [illegible] No. 512 [illegible] No. 513 [illegible] No. 514 [illegible] No. 515 [illegible] No. 516 [illegible] No. 517 [illegible] No. 518 [illegible] No. 519 [illegible] No. 520 [illegible] No. 521 [illegible] No. 522 [illegible] No. 523 [illegible] No. 524 [illegible] No. 525 [illegible] No. 526 [illegible] No. 527 [illegible] No. 528 [illegible] No. 529 [illegible] No. 530 [illegible] No. 531 [illegible] No. 532 [illegible] No. 533 [illegible] No. 534 [illegible] No. 535 [illegible] No. 536 [illegible] No. 537 [illegible] No. 538 [illegible] No. 539 [illegible] No. 540 [illegible] No. 541 [illegible] No. 542 [illegible] No. 543 [illegible] No. 544 [illegible] No. 545 [illegible] No. 546 [illegible] No. 547 [illegible] No. 548 [illegible] No. 549 [illegible] No. 550 [illegible] No. 551 [illegible] No. 552 [illegible] No. 553 [illegible] No. 554 [illegible] No. 555 [illegible] No. 556 [illegible] No. 557 [illegible] No. 558 [illegible] No. 559 [illegible] No. 560 [illegible] No. 561 [illegible] No. 562 [illegible] No. 563 [illegible] No. 564 [illegible] No. 565 [illegible] No. 566 [illegible] No. 567 [illegible] No. 568 [illegible] No. 569 [illegible] No. 570 [illegible] No. 571 [illegible] No. 572 [illegible] No. 573 [illegible] No. 574 [illegible] No. 575 [illegible] No. 576 [illegible] No. 577 [illegible] No. 578 [illegible] No. 579 [illegible] No. 580 [illegible] No. 581 [illegible] No. 582 [illegible] No. 583 [illegible] No. 584 [illegible] No. 585 [illegible] No. 586 [illegible] No. 587 [illegible] No. 588 [illegible] No. 589 [illegible] No. 590 [illegible] No. 591 [illegible] No. 592 [illegible] No. 593 [illegible] No. 594 [illegible] No. 595 [illegible] No. 596 [illegible] No. 597 [illegible] No. 598 [illegible] No. 599 [illegible] No. 600 [illegible] No. 601 [illegible] No. 602 [illegible] No. 603 [illegible] No. 604 [illegible] No. 605 [illegible] No. 606 [illegible] No. 607 [illegible] No. 608 [illegible] No. 609 [illegible] No. 610 [illegible] No. 611 [illegible] No. 612 [illegible] No. 613 [illegible] No. 614 [illegible] No. 615 [illegible] No. 616 [illegible] No. 617 [illegible] No. 618 [illegible] No. 619 [illegible] No. 620 [illegible] No. 621 [illegible] No. 622 [illegible] No. 623 [illegible] No. 624 [illegible] No. 625 [illegible] No. 626 [illegible] No. 627 [illegible] No. 628 [illegible] No. 629 [illegible] No. 630 [illegible] No. 631 [illegible] No. 632 [illegible] No. 633 [illegible] No. 634 [illegible] No. 635 [illegible] No. 636 [illegible] No. 637 [illegible] No. 638 [illegible] No. 639 [illegible] No. 640 [illegible] No. 641 [illegible] No. 642 [illegible] No. 643 [illegible] No. 644 [illegible] No. 645 [illegible] No. 646 [illegible] No. 647 [illegible] No. 648 [illegible] No. 649 [illegible] No. 650 [illegible] No. 651 [illegible] No. 652 [illegible] No. 653 [illegible] No. 654 [illegible] No. 655 [illegible] No. 656 [illegible] No. 657 [illegible] No. 658 [illegible] No. 659 [illegible] No. 660 [illegible] No. 661 [illegible] No. 662 [illegible] No. 663 [illegible] No. 664 [illegible] No. 665 [illegible] No. 666 [illegible] No. 667 [illegible] No. 668 [illegible] No. 669 [illegible] No. 670 [illegible] No. 671 [illegible] No. 672 [illegible] No. 673 [illegible] No. 674 [illegible] No. 675 [illegible] No. 676 [illegible] No. 677 [illegible] No. 678 [illegible] No. 679 [illegible] No. 680 [illegible] No. 681 [illegible] No. 682 [illegible] No. 683 [illegible] No. 684 [illegible] No. 685 [illegible] No. 686 [illegible] No. 687 [illegible] No. 688 [illegible] No. 689 [illegible] No. 690 [illegible] No. 691 [illegible] No. 692 [illegible] No. 693 [illegible] No. 694 [illegible] No. 695 [illegible] No. 696 [illegible] No. 697 [illegible] No. 698 [illegible] No. 699 [illegible] No. 700 [illegible] No. 701 [illegible] No. 702 [illegible] No. 703 [illegible] No. 704 [illegible] No. 705 [illegible] No. 706 [illegible] No. 707 [illegible] No. 708 [illegible] No. 709 [illegible] No. 710 [illegible] No. 711 [illegible] No. 712 [illegible] No. 713 [illegible] No. 714 [illegible] No. 715 [illegible] No. 716 [illegible] No. 717 [illegible] No. 718 [illegible] No. 719 [illegible] No. 720 [illegible] No. 721 [illegible] No. 722 [illegible] No. 723 [illegible] No. 724 [illegible] No. 725 [illegible] No. 726 [illegible] No. 727 [illegible] No. 728 [illegible] No. 729 [illegible] No. 730 [illegible] No. 731 [illegible] No. 732 [illegible] No. 733 [illegible] No. 734 [illegible] No. 735 [illegible] No. 736 [illegible] No. 737 [illegible] No. 738 [illegible] No. 739 [illegible] No. 740 [illegible] No. 741 [illegible] No. 742 [illegible] No. 743 [illegible] No. 744 [illegible] No. 745 [illegible] No. 746 [illegible] No. 747 [illegible] No. 748 [illegible] No. 749 [illegible] No. 750 [illegible] No. 751 [illegible] No. 752 [illegible] No. 753 [illegible] No. 754 [illegible] No. 755 [illegible] No. 756 [illegible] No. 757 [illegible] No. 758 [illegible] No. 759 [illegible] No. 760 [illegible] No. 761 [illegible] No. 762 [illegible] No. 763 [illegible] No. 764 [illegible] No. 765 [illegible] No. 766 [illegible] No. 767 [illegible] No. 768 [illegible] No. 769 [illegible] No. 770 [illegible] No. 771 [illegible] No. 772 [illegible] No. 773 [illegible] No. 774 [illegible] No. 775 [illegible] No. 776 [illegible] No. 777 [illegible] No. 778 [illegible] No. 779 [illegible] No. 780 [illegible] No. 781 [illegible] No. 782 [illegible] No. 783 [illegible] No. 784 [illegible] No. 785 [illegible] No. 786 [illegible] No. 787 [illegible] No. 788 [illegible] No. 789 [illegible] No. 790 [illegible] No. 791 [illegible] No. 792 [illegible] No. 793 [illegible] No. 794 [illegible] No. 795 [illegible] No. 796 [illegible] No. 797 [illegible] No. 798 [illegible] No. 799 [illegible] No. 800 [illegible] No. 801 [illegible] No. 802 [illegible] No. 803 [illegible] No. 804 [illegible] No. 805 [illegible] No. 806 [illegible] No. 807 [illegible] No. 808 [illegible] No. 809 [illegible] No. 810 [illegible] No. 811 [illegible] No. 812 [illegible] No. 813 [illegible] No. 814 [illegible] No. 815 [illegible] No. 816 [illegible] No. 817 [illegible] No. 818 [illegible] No. 819 [illegible] No. 820 [illegible] No. 821 [illegible] No. 822 [illegible] No. 823 [illegible] No. 824 [illegible] No. 825 [illegible] No. 826 [illegible] No. 827 [illegible] No. 828 [illegible] No. 829 [illegible] No. 830 [illegible] No. 831 [illegible] No. 832 [illegible] No. 833 [illegible] No. 834 [illegible] No. 835 [illegible] No. 836 [illegible] No. 837 [illegible] No. 838 [illegible] No. 839 [illegible] No. 840 [illegible] No. 841 [illegible] No. 842 [illegible] No. 843 [illegible] No. 844 [illegible] No. 845 [illegible] No. 846 [illegible] No. 847 [illegible] No. 848 [illegible] No. 849 [illegible] No. 850 [illegible] No. 851 [illegible] No. 852 [illegible] No. 853 [illegible] No. 854 [illegible] No. 855 [illegible] No. 856 [illegible] No. 857 [illegible] No. 858 [illegible] No. 859 [illegible] No. 860 [illegible] No. 861 [illegible] No. 862 [illegible] No. 863 [illegible] No. 864 [illegible] No. 865 [illegible] No. 866 [illegible] No. 867 [illegible] No. 868 [illegible] No. 869 [illegible] No. 870 [illegible] No. 871 [illegible] No. 872 [illegible] No. 873 [illegible] No. 874 [illegible] No. 875 [illegible] No. 876 [illegible] No. 877 [illegible] No. 878 [illegible] No. 879 [illegible] No. 880 [illegible] No. 881 [illegible] No. 882 [illegible] No. 883 [illegible] No. 884 [illegible] No. 885 [illegible] No. 886 [illegible] No. 887 [illegible] No. 888 [illegible] No. 889 [illegible] No. 890 [illegible] No. 891 [illegible] No. 892 [illegible] No. 893 [illegible] No. 894 [illegible] No. 895 [illegible] No. 896 [illegible] No. 897 [illegible] No. 898 [illegible] No. 899 [illegible] No. 900 [illegible] No. 901 [illegible] No. 902 [illegible] No. 903 [illegible] No. 904 [illegible] No. 905 [illegible] No. 906 [illegible] No. 907 [illegible] No. 908 [illegible] No. 909 [illegible] No. 910 [illegible] No. 911 [illegible] No. 912 [illegible] No. 913 [illegible] No. 914 [illegible] No. 915 [illegible] No. 916 [illegible] No. 917 [illegible] No. 918 [illegible] No. 919 [illegible] No. 920 [illegible] No. 921 [illegible] No. 922 [illegible] No. 923 [illegible] No. 924 [illegible] No. 925 [illegible] No. 926 [illegible] No. 927 [illegible] No. 928 [illegible] No. 929 [illegible] No. 930 [illegible] No. 931 [illegible] No. 932 [illegible] No. 933 [illegible] No. 934 [illegible] No. 935 [illegible] No. 936 [illegible] No. 937 [illegible] No. 938 [illegible] No. 939 [illegible] No. 940 [illegible] No. 941 [illegible] No. 942 [illegible] No. 943 [illegible] No. 944 [illegible] No. 945 [illegible] No. 946 [illegible] No. 947 [illegible] No. 948 [illegible] No. 949 [illegible] No. 950 [illegible] No. 951 [illegible] No. 952 [illegible] No. 953 [illegible] No. 954 [illegible] No. 955 [illegible] No. 956 [illegible] No. 957 [illegible] No. 958 [illegible] No. 959 [illegible] No. 960 [illegible] No. 961 [illegible] No. 962 [illegible] No. 963 [illegible] No. 964 [illegible] No. 965 [illegible] No. 966 [illegible] No. 967 [illegible] No. 968 [illegible] No. 969 [illegible] No. 970 [illegible] No. 971 [illegible] No. 972 [illegible] No. 973 [illegible] No. 974 [illegible] No. 975 [illegible] No. 976 [illegible] No. 977 [illegible] No. 978 [illegible] No. 979 [illegible] No. 980 [illegible] No. 981 [illegible] No. 982 [illegible] No. 983 [illegible] No. 984 [illegible] No. 985 [illegible] No. 986 [illegible] No. 987 [illegible] No. 988 [illegible] No. 989 [illegible] No. 990 [illegible] No. 991 [illegible] No. 992 [illegible] No. 993 [illegible] No. 994 [illegible] No. 995 [illegible] No. 996 [illegible] No. 997 [illegible] No. 998 [illegible] No. 999 [illegible] No. 1000 [illegible]

25402 No. 2

North Sea [illegible]—[illegible]

No. [illegible]
(Confidential) *Sydney, June 2, 1915*

With reference [illegible] I have [illegible] Government [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Commission [illegible] Peace [illegible] Conference [illegible] Treaty [illegible] Powers [illegible] Japan [illegible] China [illegible] Siam [illegible] Persia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Greece [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Rumania [illegible] Serbia [illegible] Montenegro [illegible] Albania [illegible] Belgium [illegible] Holland [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] Spain [illegible] Portugal [illegible] Italy [illegible] France [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Canada [illegible] Australia [illegible] New Zealand [illegible] South Africa [illegible] India [illegible] Egypt [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Nigeria [illegible] Gold Coast [illegible] Sierra Leone [illegible] Gambia [illegible] Liberia [illegible] Abyssinia [illegible] Somaliland [illegible] British East Africa [illegible] Uganda [illegible] Nyasaland [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Bechuanaland [illegible] Basutoland [illegible] Swaziland [illegible] Natal [illegible] Cape Colony [illegible] Orange Free State [illegible] Transvaal [illegible] German South West Africa [illegible] German East Africa [illegible] Kamerun [illegible] Togoland [illegible] German New Guinea [illegible] Samoa [illegible] Nauru [illegible] Caroline Islands [illegible] Marshall Islands [illegible] Mariana Islands [illegible] Palau Islands [illegible] Yap [illegible] Ponape [illegible] Truk [illegible] Kusaie [illegible] Jaluit [illegible] Ebon [illegible] Majuro [illegible] Wotje [illegible] Maloelap [illegible] Mili [illegible] Jabor [illegible] Ailinglapalap [illegible] Namorik [illegible] Ebon [illegible] Kusaie [illegible] Ponape [illegible] Truk [illegible] Yap [illegible] Palau Islands [illegible] Mariana Islands [illegible] Marshall Islands [illegible] Caroline Islands [illegible] Nauru [illegible] Samoa [illegible] German New Guinea [illegible] Togoland [illegible] Kamerun [illegible] German East Africa [illegible] German South West Africa [illegible] Transvaal [illegible] Orange Free State [illegible] Cape Colony [illegible] Natal [illegible] Swaziland [illegible] Basutoland [illegible] Bechuanaland [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Nyasaland [illegible] Uganda [illegible] British East Africa [illegible] Somaliland [illegible] Abyssinia [illegible] Liberia [illegible] Gambia [illegible] Sierra Leone [illegible] Gold Coast [illegible] Nigeria [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Egypt [illegible] India [illegible] South Africa [illegible] New Zealand [illegible] Australia [illegible] Canada [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] France [illegible] Italy [illegible] Portugal [illegible] Spain [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] Holland [illegible] Belgium [illegible] Montenegro [illegible] Serbia [illegible] Rumania [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Greece [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Persia [illegible] Siam [illegible] China [illegible] Japan [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Commission [illegible] Peace [illegible] Conference [illegible] Treaty [illegible] Powers [illegible] Government [illegible] I have [illegible] Sydney, June 2, 1915 (Confidential) No. [illegible]

25422 No. 3

[illegible]

(No. [illegible]
Telegraphic) *[illegible], 1915*

[illegible] Foreign Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] Secretary [illegible] War Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] India Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Dominions Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] Secretary [illegible] War Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] India Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Dominions Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Foreign Office [illegible] Secretary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[23699] No. 5

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 348.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 7, 1913.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 201 of the 30th May, I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Athens reporting that, in view of the representations made the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs had instructions to inform the Greek Ambassadors to Sofia and Constantinople that the Greek Government had no intention of dealing with the question of the Bank without previous consultation with the Powers.

I propose to inform the Greek Ambassador, in the sense instructing Sir F. Bertie to inform M. Cambon, for his information.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[25841] No. 1

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 351.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 2, 1913.*

M. CAMBON spoke to me to-day about the Bagdad Railway, urging that as regards future German concessions French interests should be safeguarded. He suggested that we should endeavour to say proposals with a view to the association. The French Government were quite ready for co-operation with Germany about Bagdad, but they would like to be in a better position and get out of the way. He was hopeful that suggestions to this effect would be made.

I said that it had already been suggested to Herr von Kuhlmann that the Germans should take the road about the railway. We had said that we should not oppose German participation in the proposed agreement, but it would have to be for the benefit of what guarantees they would offer for the region which they were interested in railways; otherwise French interests themselves might come to an agreement with Germany as to the financial arrangements to be made by the Ottoman Government in regard to the railway.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

25844. No. 7

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 352.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 2, 1913.*

M. CAMBON spoke to me to-day of the desire of the Russian Government that the Russian allies should be advised to apply to the Triple *Entente* for mediation in the Balkans, should the case arise. M. Poklewski was opposed to this, would break up the Concert of Europe and would not seem necessary, as the allies themselves had not asked for it.

I observed that I did not like the suggestion that if Russia, France, and England proposed mediation it might very soon be that one or more of the allies might not be disposed to accept it and might apply to the Triple Alliance for support. I thought that the basis of the Russian Government's proposal that the four Prime Ministers should meet at St. Petersburg was much the best. If this failed the difficulty would be a matter for all the Powers.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* Part VII, No. 11.

[25845] No. 15.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cochon

(No. 177.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 2, 1913.*

THE German Ambassador gave me to-day the following letter on the subject of the Bagdad Railway:

Dear Sir Edward, *London, May [illegible], 1913.*

According to your desire, expressed in our previous conversations, I beg to give you the wording which we propose for the clauses intended to form part of our contemplated agreement concerning the Bagdad Railway. The text will then run as follows:

(Translation.)

The preceding arrangements for the final settlement of all questions connected with the Bagdad Railway shall become operative only in the case that

(1.) That the result of the Anatolian Concessions be such as to guarantee that all losses which the Bagdad Railway may suffer through the rearrangement of the stations in the Balkans shall be fully compensated by engaging other sources of revenue of equal value and, at least, equal security.

(2.) That the Turkish Government shall assign as guarantee sufficient sources of revenue for the working and running of the whole line from Konia to Basra, including branch lines, which, according to the concessions, are entitled to guarantees.

"I may explain that the question of providing adequate means for the Bagdad Railway does not seem bound up in principle with any increase in the customs. Experts point out that, provided Turkey is not burdened with onerous duty of any sort, she will be able to find the necessary guarantees. Sources for this purpose seem to be the 'excellent dues revenue' reserved to the Debt, the proceeds of the perhaps 3 to 4 per cent. *ad valorem* duties [illegible] to be introduced after the completion of the Bagdad line.

Bonaventure, &c.
'LICHNOWSKY.'

He said that there were one or two other points that he would like to bring up which should be considered. If we were to have two directors of the Bagdad Railway Company in the opinion would expect one German director of the Navigation Company and one on the Company had charge of the dredging of the Shatt-el-Arab.

I said that we should be prepared to guarantee that the navigation would be kept open, and the Navigation Company would of course require a port. The Bagdad Railway had, I understood, the right to construct a port at Bagdad. If it was not necessary by the Navigation Company it seemed to me that the best place would be for the Bagdad Railway Company to discuss with the British element of the Navigation Company how the ports should be used.

The Ambassador suggested that this and other details of the Bagdad Railway question should be discussed between Herr von Kuhlmann and Mr. Parker at Berlin in this Department.

I agreed to this.

I urged that the Germans should discuss the question of the Bagdad Railway with the French, as satisfactory agreement was more likely to be arrived at between them than if proceeding guarantees for the railway

I am, &c.
[illegible]

[25846] No. 16.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd

(No. 44.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 2, 1913.*

THE Italian Ambassador called to-day at Turkish was [illegible] to ascertain His Majesty's Government would be willing to [illegible] suggested that the Powers should [illegible] Italy should be asked to [illegible] Turkey

The Italian Government are very sensitive on this point, and I do not think their position would be clearly understood. Italy could not be a party to the islands being given back to anyone but Turkey. If another arrangement was to be made, it must be made by the Powers and Turkey without any delay. If no such other arrangement was to be made, and the Italian Government were informed that they would have the conditions for which they had stipulated with Turkey as necessary for the evacuation of the islands

I am, &c.
F. GREY

(22655) No. 20

Foreign Office to Lonsdale (Brussels)

Sir *Foreign Office, June 2, 1913*

I AM instructed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to enclose herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a copy of a letter from the Italian Embassy, stating that the Italian Government are anxious to avoid any delay in the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the Aegean Islands, and that they would be glad to know whether the Belgian Government are prepared to withdraw their troops from Scutari as soon as the Italian troops have been withdrawn from the Aegean Islands.

I am, &c.
LOUIS MALLET

(26930) No. 21

Conférence de Saint-James.

PROTOCOLE No. 12

Séance du 20 mai (2 juin) 1913

Présents :

Allemagne :
M. Max Lichnowsky

Autriche-Hongrie :
M. Mensdorff

France :
M. Paul Cambon

Grande-Bretagne :
M. Louis Mallet

Italie :
MM. Nigra et Imperiali

Russie :
M. Nicolas Nekludoff

Turquie :
Osman Nizamy Pacha, Rifaat Bey et Munir Bey

Le secrétaire donne lecture, sous la présidence de Osman Nizamy Pacha, du protocole de la séance précédente, qui, n'ayant donné lieu à aucune observation, est adopté.

Le Président fait connaître que les plénipotentiaires ottomans ont fait savoir qu'il reste certaines questions à régler telles que celle des prisonniers de guerre, celle de l'évacuation de certaines positions, etc. Ils ont donc demandé que la Conférence ne prononce sa clôture définitive que lorsque ces questions auront été réglées. Il a répondu que la Conférence ne pouvait pas se prêter à cette procédure, mais que les plénipotentiaires ottomans pourraient soumettre ces questions à la Conférence, qui serait toujours disposée à les examiner dans un esprit bienveillant.

M. Mallet rappelle que, avant d'entrer dans l'examen de ces questions, la délégation ottomane a reçu les instructions de son Gouvernement sur les traités antérieurs à la guerre.

Le Président déclare avoir reçu des instructions de ce genre. Il a tenu compte du refus de la délégation [illegible] avec la Bulgarie concernant la question de Kirk-Kilissé. Il croit pouvoir en prendre de ces instructions que son Gouvernement [illegible] moment, à régler les traités [illegible] cette entente [illegible] entre les deux États et à [illegible] les difficultés empêchant [illegible]

MM. Sokolnicki, Lemaire et Stevens [illegible] rattacher la question [illegible] ne peuvent être mises [illegible] belligérantes [illegible] subsistent [illegible] sont prêts [illegible] Romano [illegible]

Après [illegible] Pacha, Rifaat [illegible] Bey [illegible] déclarent [illegible]

M. Sokolnicki demande au Président [illegible] dont le conseil [illegible] quant au recès [illegible] Osman Nizamy Pacha

Le Président ayant [illegible] sujet auprès [illegible] au traité un sens non défini [illegible] bloc des alinéas des traités définitifs [illegible] les questions pendantes qui [illegible]

M. Sokolnicki désire savoir si [illegible] est aussi [illegible] Osman Nizamy Pacha

Rifaat Bey répond [illegible] Les questions [illegible] cadres, [illegible] relatifs [illegible]

Le Président prend [illegible] M. Mallet [illegible] conversation, [illegible] nécessité [illegible] procéder [illegible]

Il croit pouvoir [illegible] nécessité [illegible] principales [illegible]

1° Quelle [illegible] façon la plus [illegible]

2° Quelle [illegible] à régler [illegible] propose [illegible]

3° Quels [illegible] alinéas et [illegible]

[1057] 2

[illegible] de la proposition de se prononcer, d'une manière officielle et définitive, sur ces trois points.

M. Schopoff répète qu'à son avis la matière pourra être complète, et par conséquent définitive, que lorsque les matières laissées ouvertes et qui sont généralement compliquées aussi auront été par elles mêmes réglées par des protocoles annexes, et l'on ne pourra que chacune des délégations devra formuler ses propositions sur les questions pendantes en forme de protocoles destinés à faire partie intégrante du traité. Puis on chargera divers des propositions entre la délégation ottomane et les délégations alliées, afin que des séances non formelles on pourra arriver à une entente finale.

La suite de cette séance est complète de la réserve faite par les délégués grecs et bulgares de la décision à prendre de la délégation ottomane, décide d'adopter la procédure suggérée au cours de la séance par Osman Nizamy Pacha et M. Social, et désigne comme commission composée de MM. Mandaroff, Streit, le Comte de Mony et Pasitch, qui se réunira pour les travaux préparatoires.

Sur la demande de M. Madjaroff, il est décidé que toute proposition émanant d'une délégation sera remise par écrit et communiquée en temps utile aux autres délégations.

M. Venizelos désire connaître l'attitude de la conférence sur une question intéressant spécialement la Serbie et concernant les canons et le matériel de guerre confisqués par le gouvernement ottoman quelques jours avant la déclaration de guerre et dont la valeur dépasserait 1,000,000 de francs. D'après les renseignements parvenus à son gouvernement serbe, la commission financière de Paris ne saurait se réunir pour statuer sur cette question puisqu'elle date d'avant la guerre. La délégation serbe demande, en conséquence, si la Haute assemblée désire s'en occuper et, dans ce cas, en saisir la commission financière de Paris.

Baltazzi Effendi fait remarquer qu'à son avis la conférence n'a pas qualité pour s'occuper d'une question internationale des faits qui ont précédé la guerre, et qu'elle n'est de même pas qualifiée pour renvoyer cette question à la commission de Paris. La question soulevée par la délégation serbe devrait être réglée directement entre les deux gouvernements intéressés.

La séance est levée et fixée à la date de la prochaine réunion au [illegible] à 5 heures ¼.

Le Président
OSMAN NIZAMY

The Secretaries
I. NORMAN
S. TCHARYKOWSKY
H. RIZO-RANGABÉ
S. V. GHOURTCH
NORADOUNGHIAN.

[25689] No. 22

The Marquis Imperiali to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 3.)

(Translation.)
Sir, *Italian Embassy, June 2, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Excellency, with particular satisfaction, the following telegram, directed to me by the Marquis di San Giuliano, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"The President of the Chamber, in pursuance of a vote by acclamation, has requested me to communicate to the British Government an expression of the lively and deep sympathy with which the Italian Parliament has greeted the conclusion of peace and the work of the eminent statesman, Sir Edward Grey."

I have, &c.
IMPERIALI

[25403] No. 23.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 3.)

(No. 131.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, June 2, 1913.*

SERVIA and Bulgaria.

Prime Minister, who has just returned from frontier, states that Greeks were not consulted in detail between heads of Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. They merely arrived at three conclusions and reported in favourable sense, telegram of to-day that Premiers of the four Balkan States agree to meet to discuss matters, probably at Salonica as soon as possible. He hopes that present result is satisfactory result, but is by no means yet convinced that it will be so.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[25398] No. 24.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 3.)

(No. 257.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, June 3, 1913.*

FRENCH Ambassador is leaving Turkey for Paris, having been called there by his Government in connection with the financial interests dealt with by the International Commission.

[25413] No. 25.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June [illegible])

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Salonica, June 3, 1913.*

I AM informed that Servian-Greek understanding was signed yesterday. Greek Minister at Belgrade returned there yesterday afternoon.

[25442] No. 26

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 4.)

(No. 122.)
Sir, *Athens, May 27, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 93 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the military attaché to His Majesty's Legation on the military forces at present at the disposal of the Greeks and on the recent fighting with the Bulgarians.

The Prime Minister, whom I saw this morning, denied that Nigrita had been occupied by the Bulgarians, and said that, if it had been, the Greeks would not have left them there without trying to turn them out.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert-Brown to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 19.)
Sir, *Athens, May 24, 1913.*

IN view of the strained relations now existing with Bulgaria, it may be useful to give a short summary of the military forces at present at the disposal of the Greeks. Accordingly, I submit these remarks:—

Macedonia—	
Regular field artillery, engineers, regular army troops and Cretan troops	115,000
Total	115,000
Epirus—	
Two field divisions and independent troops	50,000
Garrisons for fortresses	5,000
Thrace—	
Regulars (other than above)	15,000
Gendarmerie	5,000
Armed bands	5,000
Islands	5,000
Sick and wounded	[illegible]
Total	200,000
Seaboard and frontier guards	5,000

Other sources put the Greek losses at 11,000 or 25,000.

2. As a result of the operations of the 22nd instant, followed by the capture of Nigrita on the 23rd, the Greek position in the Struma valley has become untenable. The Greek Government have therefore decided to withdraw their troops from the Struma valley to the line of the Angista river, which flows into the Gulf of Orfano. The Greek troops have already begun to withdraw from Nigrita and Serres, and by the 26th instant the Greek outposts had been withdrawn to the Angista river. Large quantities of stores and ammunition have been brought from Serres to Drama, and the Greek Government have also ordered the withdrawal of the garrison of Kavalla. The Greek troops are retiring in three columns, the first of which reached Drama on the 25th instant. The Bulgarians are advancing in pursuit, and on the 26th instant were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Nigrita and Serres. The Greek Government have also ordered the withdrawal of the garrison of Xanthi, which is now being withdrawn to Drama. The Bulgarians are advancing in pursuit, and on the 26th instant were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Nigrita and Serres. The Greek Government have also ordered the withdrawal of the garrison of Xanthi, which is now being withdrawn to Drama.

3. As regards the last combats or rather battle which took place, it is difficult to obtain any very reliable information, but it appears that, advancing on the night of the 21st–22nd, the Bulgarian troops encountered the Greek outposts in the early morning of the 22nd. The advance took the direction of Vrondistan, Kilkis (Greek Cavalla) by the bridges over the Angista River near these places. The Greek outposts were driven back, and on the 23rd division was dispersed to be able to make a stand against the Bulgarian attack from the south. The fighting proceeded until late in the afternoon, when the Greek first division arrived in support from Telan-Aghiss. The position was maintained by Sonaltos troops. The fighting was renewed on the following day, but on a smaller scale, and there appears to have been no further change in the situation in that locality. The Greek losses are given officially at 60 killed and 214 wounded. Unofficial statements give the casualties as 800.

Simultaneously with the above-mentioned movement was made by Bulgarian troops, based on the west of Nigrita, from the direction of the north-west, which, after a short resistance, the result being that Nigrita was occupied by the Bulgarians. Their troops penetrated as far as Sorovitch.

A report has now come that the 5th division was also pushed forward, supported by a division on the left, but the date of arrival is not known what, if any, have been the further developments at Nigrita.

I have &c.

F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN,
Military Attaché.

[25443] No. 27

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Jan. 4.)

(No. 1. Confidential.)

Sir, *Athens, Dec. 27, 1913.*

Your telegram No. 78 of the 23rd instant, against which the text of the treaty of peace proposed by the Powers on the 22nd instant, was duly sent to Greek version of the Memorandum by Mr. Venizelos, and afterwards and sanction to sign the treaty if the Powers take what decisions they please on the reservations which Greece has made to the treaty with a reservation. Moreover, if she does not sign after signature

might soon be brought to a [illegible] I did not see the objection to [illegible] reservation. M. Coromilas, [illegible] the allied Consuls [illegible] supporting it.

It struck me that perhaps [illegible] Powers a blank paper, which, after [illegible] been filled in with evidences [illegible] the Greek Government would [illegible] dowafal and possibly that [illegible] accounts of their hasty departure [illegible] the Crown Prince to the crisis of the occupation [illegible] retention of which by Greece [illegible] prepared to show to the will [illegible] internal reasons [illegible]

In reply to my telegram to [illegible] receive my telegram No. 78 [illegible] signature [illegible] least, less important [illegible] views, I set these the latter, [illegible] showed the Allied subjects [illegible] deepest regret at any [illegible] Greek Government should [illegible] part. His Excellency [illegible] said that, [illegible] your views as to the [illegible] treaty [illegible] Sultan of his decision [illegible] modification of Article 7 [illegible] greatest importance to the [illegible] delay in the [illegible] their delegates with Paris [illegible] voice, he was prepared [illegible] after hearing [illegible] still of opinion that they [illegible]

When Mr. [illegible] would [illegible] swept the [illegible] seeing that Greece [illegible] consequently [illegible] instructions Mr. Venizelos [illegible] there could [illegible] remand [illegible] always had been [illegible] conformed [illegible] to the use [illegible] behind these [illegible]

There followed [illegible] International Commission [illegible] referred particularly [illegible] their delegates positive [illegible] desiring to submit [illegible] which they said that [illegible]

Later in the day Mr. [illegible] from London [illegible] treaty as the delegates [illegible] reservations could be [illegible]

I have &c.
F. ELLIOT.

FO 424/246 ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

[25444] No. 28.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 4.*)

(No. 114 Confidential.)

Athens, May 27, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE long suspected that the relations between M. Venizelos and his Minister of Marine were far from cordial, but as known to have been very friendly, and I thought that they were on good terms when I was away in London, when all of a sudden I learned that Commander Stratos, Minister of War as well as Marine, had resigned, and that the Cabinet had been reconstructed without him. I could not help thinking that he would have hesitated to take this step, and would have been for the objections to provoking a Cabinet crisis during a war.

On the other hand, M. Venizelos is sometimes credited with the desire to supplant M. Venizelos, though I myself except this from his overweening vanity and self-confidence, which, I believe, I sometimes, I do not know, since he is personally unpopular and has many enemies.

The only fact that I can during this interview between them, at which I assisted, clearly detected was a strength between them. M. Venizelos also has many years' experience of your message that at your wishes all will be well. He is more prudent of his policy and intentions. M. Venizelos is ready to explain at length and to receive a lecture in the course of free representative for what he himself was the proper channel of communication with foreign Powers. They manner towards each other, I dare say, for a moment, but not both sides.

M. Venizelos is very strong, for he can now offer with the King.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT

[25445] No. 2.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 4.*)

(No. 127.)

Athens, May 28, 1913.

Sir,

Mr. [illegible] was allowed to accompany the Greek [illegible] on account of [illegible] given in my despatch No. 121 of the [illegible] was particularly ashamed by the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] expressed that [illegible] plains to make, as he thought it was [illegible] Greek.

Mr. [illegible] complains that [illegible] anywhere, the Mussulmans [illegible] Greeks was [illegible] Athens. [illegible] value. Mr. [illegible] so far as Mr. Butler could [illegible] protected.

[illegible] Greek [illegible] proved by the fact that [illegible] and [illegible] only and 75 men [illegible] The [illegible] favorable to Albania [illegible] better respect [illegible] of their mood over the [illegible]

[illegible] 1000 Moslem and 3,000 Greek [illegible] villages [illegible] containing churches but [illegible] Argyrokastro [illegible] about 1,200.

[illegible] Greek [illegible] Mr. Butler formed the opinion that [illegible] if they are [illegible] Greek frontier.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT

[25446] No. 30.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—*Received June 4.*)

(No. 126.)

Athens, May 28, 1913.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. [illegible] of the 26th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to my representations on the subject of the restoration of Ottoman [illegible] to the Greek authorities in Salonica.

M. Coromilas maintains that the [illegible] are entirely in accordance with recognised international rights, that the [illegible] and that the Greek Government have [illegible] the enemy's property, and that the Greek Government could not [illegible] the claims of Greek subjects for taxes [illegible] in the occupied territories.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT

Enclosure in No. 30.

M. Coromilas to Sir F. Elliot.

(Translation.)

Athens, [illegible], 1913.

M. le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre [illegible] Excellence a bien voulu me faire parvenir en date du 10/23 mai courant au sujet de la restitution aux [illegible] fiscaux opérés par les autorités grecques dans les régences de la Banque [illegible] territoires occupés par les troupes grecques.

Il résulte [illegible] que certains [illegible] pour [illegible] parvenir au Département des Finances [illegible] effectué la date du 20 février [illegible] territoires grecs [illegible] passé de la Banque [illegible] au nom de la Direction générale des Postes et Télégraphes. Mais en procédant à ces [illegible] autorités grecques n'ont fait que se conformer aux règles usitées [illegible] général dans [illegible] par l'article 53 du Règlement de La Haye [illegible] dépôt [illegible] fonds [illegible] valeurs [illegible] adversaire.

[illegible] Puissance [illegible] pas occupés. [illegible] dépôts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] bien avec [illegible]

En [illegible] de ses Gouvernements [illegible] les considérations [illegible] Majesté [illegible]

Veuillez [illegible]

L. V. COROMILAS.

[25439] No. 31.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 4.*)

(No. 187.)

[illegible], May [illegible]

Sir,

WITH reference to [illegible] No. 137 [illegible] I have the honour to enclose [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty's Consul-General at Sofia reporting [illegible] between the Greeks and Bulgarians at the region of Mount Pangaeus.

I also [illegible] Majesty's Minister at Athens [illegible] with particulars of the losses [illegible] present date.

I have, &c.
GERALD LOWTHER.

Inclosure 1 in No. [illegible]

Consul-General Dickson to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 47.)

Salonica, *August 24*, 1913.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. [illegible] of the 14th instant I have the honour to report that fighting between Greek and Bulgarian troops in the region of Mount Pangaeus [illegible] that the Greek [illegible] were [illegible] on the 19th instant.

[illegible] between the two nations [illegible] Greek troops [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Orljak [illegible] Wednesday the 21st [illegible] Greeks [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Greek [illegible] Orljak [illegible] northern slopes of the mountain. The Greeks [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Mavrovo lakes, where [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Greeks [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Greek [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Greek [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Greek

constitutional independence, liberties by the Committee of Union and Progress now in power

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

[25424] No. 27

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 4*)

(No. 286.)
Sir,

Paris, June 1, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the leading article in the *Temps* of the 31st instant on the subject of the Peace Conference, which will no doubt attract attention.

The article begins by commenting on a letter published by Prince Charles of Roumania, containing the text of the programme of the work of the Conference adopted by the Powers, and by the Ambassadors' Conference as the Inter-Departmental Commission at Paris is called, and goes on to point out that the work of the Conference will be facilitated by the fact that the Powers are not represented at it by their Ambassadors, who, as a rule, are chosen for their social qualities, and that many of the diplomats and consuls attached to the Embassies and Legations possess considerable knowledge of the Balkan States and of the questions which will be discussed, and are therefore specially qualified for the work which will devolve upon them.

The *Temps* goes on to say that some of the advantages of postponing certain questions to the end of the meetings of the Ambassadors should play in regard to Russia. Prince Louis's visit to Paris will be a success, and will, of course, be of a purely social character; nevertheless, politics must not be overlooked, and Russia's sympathy and support in the Balkan States as in Paris have been won by the French Government, which relies on the French people just as France depended on Russia's help at Algeciras. The delegates of the two countries must keep in close touch with each other. France is interested in the rights of the French bankers of Turkish loans, which Russia has shown a tendency of overlooking. There must be no question of asking the United States to ask the Powers, as M. Pichon has given to M. Iswolsky assurances on that point. Such assurances may be superfluous both as regards the United States and Japan, but they are necessary, and will most probably be assisted by the issue of the coming negotiations.

It is necessary to be on guard against the French delegates as a warning in regard to their favourable views, especially as to the Russians and Germans differ most widely. The most delicate negotiations between the French and Russian delegates have been left to Russian diplomacy, and the Russian delegates have accepted the task to their great credit. It is [illegible] to Mr. Carnegie.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

P.S.—Copies of the document referred to by the 'Temps' will be transmitted to you by the British delegates in a separate despatch.

L. D. C.

[25425] No. 28

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 4*)

(No. 287.)
Sir,

Paris, June 2, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 286 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a despatch from the British delegates on the Balkan Peninsula Commission, reporting the issue to the Preliminary Documents relating to the discussions of the Commission, and on the objection felt by the Turkish delegates to the procedure of the Greek Government.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

---

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 28.

British Delegates to Balkan Peninsula Commission to Sir Edward Grey

(No. 8.)
Sir,

Paris, June 2, 1913.

WE have the honour to refer to Sir Francis Bertie's despatch No. 286 of the 1st instant forwarding copy of a leading article in the *Temps* of the 31st instant with regard to the forthcoming Peace Conference, and to transmit herewith two copies of the printed 'Preliminary Documents' referred to in the article in question.

It will be observed that the first two articles are devoted to a general description of the various boundaries and the revenues on which loans are guaranteed under Articles XIII and XIV, and to an elaborate calculation of the figures necessary for the service of the Turkish loans for which the Balkan States would be required to take over the various portions of the Ottoman debt according to the formula of the Specialisation Messages.

The articles to which these observations [illegible] especially the German delegation are open, were brought to the notice of the informal discussion which took place some weeks ago between the French and German technical experts. Sir Richard Crawford and Sir Paul Harvey had drawn up figures on that basis, which would be printed and distributed by the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the use of the delegates, in order that the experts might be prepared to explain the data upon which they had arrived at their calculations, and to defend the views which they had expressed.

At an informal meeting which took place at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs between the French and German delegates themselves, reference to the article in the 'Temps' appeared, and it was stated that the contents of the article communicated to the delegates of the other Powers were perfectly accurate, and the necessity of giving the Russian and French delegates a free hand was insisted upon.

The German delegate expressed to Mr. Carnegie this morning great indignation at the article in question, which he said had been inspired by the Russian Ambassador to Mr. Pichon. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs was also somewhat annoyed, particularly as it was meant for "renseignements très" but the first paragraph, but Mr. Pichon had assured the officials of the Ministry that he had not inspired the article, and he was ready to speak very plainly at the Ministry, and it was said that if the French Government attended to "faire la politique" this would be done, the delegates would be withdrawn from Paris, and His Government would [illegible] the negotiations to be carried on in London.

We have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

[25427] No. 29

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 4*)

(No. 289.)
Sir,

Paris, June 1, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith Sir Paul Harvey's despatch [illegible] stating the points on which the views of the German delegates at the Ambassadors' Conference on Balkan Affairs might differ from those of the other delegates, and would probably disturb the harmony of the proceedings.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

---

* Not printed.

FO 424/246
ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

No. 2

Memorandum by the Turkish Delegation (Received June 1)

June 1, 1913.

IN view of the [illegible] of the Balkan States that the Turkish Delegation should be prepared, because the French Government had suggested at the Ambassadors' Conference on Balkan affairs on May 30 that a guarantee for the service of the Baghdad Railway loans might be given, to discuss the question of the [illegible] for increasing the customs revenues [illegible] the Powers for the purpose of [illegible] the Turkish Delegates [illegible] Brussels Protocol [illegible] Bulgarian desire [illegible]

2. The Turkish Government [illegible] the Powers to [illegible] Conference for the purpose of applying [illegible] the customs of the Mediterranean provinces [illegible] Dardanelles [illegible] the special charges [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Balkan States [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Balkan States should be asked to take over a share of the Turkish [illegible] the ceded territories [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Baghdad Railway [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] following explanations [illegible]

3. By Article [illegible] of the Decree of Muharrem, 1881, [illegible] Turkish [illegible] to 6 per cent Turkish Debt Lottery Bonds [illegible] revenues [illegible] guarantees, the whole [illegible] any excess [illegible] assigned [illegible] the provinces [illegible], which, at the time of the [illegible] Decree of Muharrem [illegible] assigned [illegible] Turkish revenues [illegible] the Ottoman Public Debt [illegible] Lottery Bonds [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] ordinary service of the Unified Debt and Lottery Bonds [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Lottery Bonds [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Turkish revenues [illegible]

4. The Turkish Government [illegible] respectfully [illegible] Powers to [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible] following [illegible]

I. Issue of [illegible]

[illegible] 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th series of the Baghdad Railway Loan

[illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] whereas in the [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Turkish revenues [illegible] guarantees [illegible] Baghdad Railway loans [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Baghdad Railway loans [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Turkish revenues [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Turkish revenues [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Turkish revenues

[illegible] of the Lands for the service of the net receipts of the Ottoman Public Debt [illegible] the Turkish Government under article 7 of the supplementary decree annexed to the Decree of Muharrem, and issued on 26th [illegible] for the 3rd series to ensure the enjoyment of the first charge and sinking fund. The bonds of this series have been [illegible] though they have not been issued to the public [illegible] in the circumstances the debt has not been [illegible] and clearly the revenues [illegible] its service especially as the Turkish Government [illegible] foreign service these revenues [illegible] to this extent I think the Government [illegible] created.

As regards the 4th series, it appears that a convention was signed on 1911 providing for the construction of railways and giving the company [illegible] the Government has since then three series of bonds issued assigning [illegible] the same revenues as these. How far the contract of 1888 (1305.11, [illegible] 9 [illegible]). The company has not exercised its right, and the bonds have [illegible] only to be issued [illegible] to what extent the company has [illegible] and the assignment of the revenues provided in this convention [illegible].

In these circumstances the question how far the ceded revenues must be taken as [illegible] assigned to the service of these series seems to me to be a very difficult one. I should not like to say that, as the company has not exercised their right of [illegible] Government to issue these series, and the bonds had not come into existence, [illegible] the increase of the revenues which have resulted in these revenues being to a large extent lost to Turkey, it seems unreasonable to hold that these revenues [illegible] charged as security for the service of these bonds. But there is a good deal to be said on the other side.

From a general point of view the cases of the company and the Balkan States seem about equally strong.

H W M

Foreign Office, June 20 1913.

Art. 5 of the Convention of the 5th March, 1913 does not [illegible] opinion, *of itself create any debt charge*. In fact that result there must be a special [illegible] creates, section of the revenue [illegible] other than the first section from Kodja [illegible] further [illegible] now that a contract for the creation of this [illegible] secure the additional guarantee of the 4th section, specifying the appropriations [illegible] charged [illegible] service.

See art. 5 para. 4 [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible] there can be I think, no charge on any [illegible] revenues.

[illegible] series of Hague [illegible] Bonds the additional convention [illegible] and further [illegible] thereof on the surplus of the net receipts of the [illegible] the Balkan [illegible] the Ottoman Government under article 7 of the [illegible] series of 1894 [illegible] 1903 were both signed [illegible] 1903. The last [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the growth, to the company, but have [illegible] [illegible] the public [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] which I referred to the company are [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] for the particular section of the [illegible]

[illegible] company [illegible] has not [illegible] the step of [illegible] the bonds [illegible] and a point not to affect [illegible] whether or not the bonds [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] result its service.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] were [illegible] to [illegible] As a matter of [illegible] [illegible] only the company and [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Germany will contend that it is a *Machtfrage*, and that she possesses a lever as against the Balkan States which she will not hesitate to apply if those States are unaccommodating.

2. French and German financiers are both largely interested in the Bagdad Railway finance, and if the Balkan States prove intractable as regards Turkey and her obligations, it seems likely that the financiers will withhold supplies from those States.

I feel pretty sure from the language of M. Raffalovich that the Russian attitude in this question is not determined entirely by the equities of the case. (a) Russia wants to lay and rectify matters to do something, viz., impede the progress of the Bagdad Railway, which by article 3 of the Potsdam agreement she is debarred from doing openly or directly. (b) Russia wants to curry favour with the Balkan States and she can afford to do so by crippling Turkey financially, because she is little interested in Turkish bonds.

4. If satisfactory arrangements are not made at Paris about the Bagdad Railway security, it seems likely to jeopardise our agreement about the railway, &c., with Germany, and to retard a settlement of that question upon which so much depends.*

5. It seems to be the view of experts, e.g., Sir R. Crawford, that if Turkey pays an indemnity she will do so without hope of salvation. It is also his view that a similar result will follow if some but not all of the debt by the States who are now [illegible] a very great part of her foreign revenues.†

For all these reasons I think that we should accept three guiding principles:—

(a) No indemnity to be paid.

(b) A portion of the debt to be assumed by the States.

(c) The portion of debt assumed under (*b*) should not necessarily include obligations in regard to kilometric guarantees for the railways in Asiatic Turkey, but those obligations should be transferred from existing European to equally good Asiatic securities.

I would suggest putting this proposal before Sir H. Harvey for such action as he may deem advisable.

A. P.

Foreign Office, June 25, 1913.

---

* Even a settlement is not likely to be made for many months. Our agreement with Germany must be independent of that. I think this was made quite clear to Herr von Kühlmann, by Mr. Parker himself.—L. M.

† See passages marked on 2nd [illegible]. L. M.

Enclosure: See Sir H. Harvey's letter appended hereto.

I have seen the minutes and I have discussed with him most of the points which are likely to be raised at the informal [illegible] of your views on the indemnity question, but it will be useful to draw up a despatch dealing with some of the more important points, in order that there may be a record of your instructions.

As to point (*c*) (Mr. Parker's typewritten minutes at the end), we have agreed that Asiatic Germany, but we could not actively assist in obtaining for her good Asiatic securities for the kilometric guarantees.

L. M.
A. N.
E. G.

Dear Mallet, *Paris, July 1, 1913.*

I regret I was unable to see you yesterday, but I hope to be in London again next Saturday.

I am much obliged to you for letting me see this paper, the minutes on which are useful.

I do not see how the allies can well be made to take over a share of the *kilometric guarantees* of the Bagdad Railway. I see no particular difficulty in Germany's obtaining alternative revenues as guarantees in lieu of those in the ceded territories.

Yours sincerely,
H. P. HARVEY.

[25425] No. 36.

British Delegates' Proposal for Compensation to Subjects [illegible]

(No. 8.)

Sir,

WE have the honour to refer to Sir E. Grey's [illegible] 1st instant, forwarding copy of a memorandum which [illegible] the 1st instant with regard to the [illegible] two copies of the printed [illegible] question.

It will be observed that the [illegible] merely statistical information as to the various Turkish [illegible] revenues on which they are guaranteed. The figures [illegible] calculations, involving [illegible] debt which the Balkan States [illegible] formula of the [illegible].

The criticisms to which these [illegible] the German delegate [illegible] took place some weeks ago between [illegible] Sir Richard Crawford and Sir [illegible]. It was [illegible] be printed [illegible] clearer indication than is given [illegible] *ex parte* statement of the case [illegible].

At an informal meeting which took place at the Ministry [illegible] between the French and German delegates and ourselves [illegible] article in the 'Temps' appeared and before we knew that [illegible] communicate to the delegates of any other Powers, we passed [illegible] giving them a less equivocal form before they were [illegible].

The principal German delegate expressed [illegible] great indignation at the article in the 'Temps' which [illegible] by the Russian Ambassador to M. Tardieu. He could [illegible] for Foreign Affairs was also most [illegible] for [illegible] "renseignements pris" in the first paragraph, that M. Tardieu had [illegible] officials of the Ministry in regard to this article. M. de Lalaing stated [illegible] to speak very plainly at the Ministry, and to say that [illegible] intended to [illegible] question in this way, the German delegate [illegible] from Paris and that his Government would propose that the [illegible] London.

We have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.
LANCELOT [illegible].

[25429] No. 37.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey (received [illegible]).

(No. 291.) *Paris, July 1, 1913.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatch No. 28 [illegible] instant, to transmit to you herewith a leading article from the [illegible] to-day's date, answering to [illegible] enclosed in my above-mentioned despatch, on the subject of the attitude which the French delegates at the [illegible] Financial Commission should adopt with regard to Russian [illegible].

The "Journal des Débats" criticises the "Temps" for drawing [illegible] the Algeciras Conference and the Financial Commission [illegible] Moroccan question. Russia was not a signatory of [illegible] the matter of Turkish finance [illegible] and she might reasonably expect Russia [illegible].

The idea of the "Temps" [illegible] to Russian claims is altogether [illegible].

I have, &c.
F. A. [illegible].

---

* Not printed.

FO 424/246 ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE BRITISH ARCHIVES

[25637] No. 38.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 4.)

(No. 208.) *Constantinople, June 4, 1913.*
(Telegraphic.) R.

Messrs. WHITTALL and other merchants represent it is essential that they should be allowed to ship cargoes of plantation seed from Rodosto, which have been sold for June shipment, failing which they incur very heavy losses.

In view of official statement by Bulgaria that port is mined, ships cannot go there, but merchants ask whether seeing that a state of war no longer exists between Turkey and Bulgaria, they could not be given permits on to send lighters into Rodosto.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[25647] No. 39.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 4.)

(No. 197. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 4, 1913.*

I UNDERSTAND that Cabinet will shortly present their resignation to the King, considering it as a necessary formal sequel to the conclusion of peace.

Military party chiefly [group undecypherable] Stantchoff, General Savoff are strongly favouring, it is said, His Majesty to accept resignation when presented.

All of present Cabinet would, in any circumstances, strengthen position of war party in event of renewal of conference between the allies abortive.

I understand I think that His Majesty will retain them in office, but M. Gueshoff would, he fears, not for a moment survive failure of war with the allies. His Excellency commented on Greek Premier as a conciliatory asset in the forthcoming discussions. He did not think he was sympathetic in favour of Turkish solution, but he seemed to fear that it would be impracticable until outstanding questions had been to some extent threshed out.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[25648] No. 40.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 4.)

(No. 135.) *Belgrade, June 4, 1913.*
(Telegraphic.)

FOLLOWING received yesterday from Monastir No. 22:—

"I am informed that the troops under my telegrams Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21 have been sent to Kuprulu, with the commandant and staff of the 1st Morava division."

[25650] No. 41.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 4.)

No. 111.
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, June 4, 1913.*

BULGARIAN GREEK agreement signed 3rd June, fixing a provisional line of demarcation, basis of final occupation, with mutual undertaking not to exceed it.

[25385.] No. 42.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Lowther.

No. 238.
Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.*

YOUR despatch No. 224 of 2nd June. Sir H. Jackson at Constantinople is of opinion that if we were to offer Zea to Turkey we could replace her by a large ship for Black Prince or Duke of Edinburgh."

You should ask for firman accordingly and if it is refused "Zeamandia" will remain.

[26034] No. 43.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Lascelles.

(No. 58.) *Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.*
Sir,

THE Greek Minister called to-day and conveyed to me in very complimentary terms the expression of the appreciation of Venizelos and the Greek Government of the part I had played to promote peace and settlement of Balkan affairs.

For this I expressed my thanks very cordially.

The Minister said that he was instructed to say that as the Powers were not favourable to the suggestion of a plebiscite to decide the question of southern Albania, they should at least send their own representatives to settle the frontier according to racial conditions. To put a Greek population under Albanian rule would lead to endless trouble. South Quorra, as it was the only possible port for the south of Albania, Koritza was practically entirely Greek; and so forth.

I explained to the Minister that some of the considerations he had to take into account. Just as the Powers who were interested in sea-power were anxious about affairs in the North Sea, the Englis Channel, and the neighbouring regions of Europe, and found it necessary to guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, which it was hoped would be maintained as a separate entity, so Powers who were specially interested in other regions might be specially interested in certain particular ports, and should remain separate entities. Strategical interests had to be taken into account with regard to the islands of the Ægean Sea. It had been suggested that the Turkish interest in certain of important islands near to the mainland was necessary for the strategical protection of Turkey, also of the mainland. With regard to southern Albania, Italy contended that, for strategical reasons, no Power must be allowed to have a port on either side of the Corfu Canal.

The Minister argued against all this at every point, and I said I was not arguing the merits but merely stating the arguments of others to show the difficulties that had to be overcome.

I observed that what he no doubt wished was that the Greek views should be made to prevail on every point over the whole field of southern Albania and the Ægean islands. But a settlement could not be secured in this way. If there was to be a settlement the Greek view could be carried out on some points, but not on everything. In the Italian and Austrian view the two cardinal points with regard to southern Albania were that a part of the coast from Corfu round to Valona and Albania and that Koritza must be neutralized. Apart from this it was understood in the opinion of the Koritza Vlachs, who for some urged that their region should go to Albania, the perhaps this might be overcome by giving guarantees to the Koutzo-Vlachs for their language, religion, schools &c.

The Minister said that the south of Albania was more important to Greece than the islands, and he urged that no decision should be come to unless it would secure what Greece wanted.

I asked him what he thought would happen if no decision was come to by the Powers.

He replied that he thought things would remain as they were. Greece would continue in occupation.

I observed that Italy was not in occupation of Albania and other islands.

He contended that Italy was bound by engagements to Turkey.

On this I remarked that it was clear that the people of the islands were going to declare their annexation to Greece when they were free to do so, and it was not likely that Turkey would go to war with Greece merely for Italy.

I pointed out to the Minister that the question of the islands was left at any rate postponed. Even if the Powers decided that this was not the case, if matters had been hung up for a long time, and Europe was not willing to go to war about them, the other considerations that had to be taken into account in the matter would no doubt no longer weigh as they did now.

FO 424/246 PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE ARCHIVES ONLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

[illegible] the world have [illegible] that we regard [illegible] Northern Albania and the Straits

[illegible] that Italy [illegible] Austria will [illegible] on in Albania.

[illegible] people [illegible] against Greece, [illegible] Albania. [illegible] that affairs [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that they could [illegible] the situation for Greece [illegible]

I am &c.
E. GREY

[23858] No. 11

[illegible]

(No. [illegible].)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.*

I HAVE [illegible] Majesty's Principal Secretary of State [illegible] the 2nd ultimo relative to the [illegible] of experts [illegible] Ottoman Public Debt [illegible] and [illegible] provide for [illegible] be addressed by you to His Excellency [illegible]

I [illegible] forward [illegible] copies of correspondence [illegible] Mr. Attorney-General [illegible] subsequently to the receipt [illegible] Despatch No. 88 [illegible] will be observed [illegible] entirely concurred by Sir E. Grey [illegible] subject agrees with that [illegible] His Majesty's Government.

I [illegible] request for [illegible] Sir E. Grey [illegible] the subject was [illegible] with a view [illegible] whether there was ground [illegible] representation to the Sovereign Powers [illegible] to satisfy [illegible]

I am &c.
E. GREY

[20430] No. 12

Memorandum communicated to M. Cambon

ON the 21st April last the French Ambassador communicated to Sir E. Grey a programme of the [illegible] Commission [illegible] to meet in Paris to discuss various financial questions arising out of the Balkan war.

His Majesty's Government accept the first three points of M. Cambon's memorandum. With regard to point 4, they are, as at present advised, opposed to an [illegible], but they cannot refuse to examine the question.

Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.

[20430] No. 13

Sir E. Grey to the Marquis Imperiali

SIR E. GREY presents his compliments to the Italian Ambassador and, with reference [illegible] Excellency's memorandum [illegible] situation on the subject of the questions to be discussed by the financial experts in Paris, has the honour to forward [illegible] with the Marquis Imperiali's [illegible] has been received from the [illegible] to the suggestions [illegible] the reply which Sir E. Grey has [illegible]

Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.

---

* Part V, [illegible] No. 41. † No. 45 and Part VII, No. 408.

[25689] No. 47

Sir Edward Grey to the Marquis Imperiali

Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.

My dear Ambassador,

I AM requested by His Majesty's Government to express to you how much they appreciate the message from the President of the Chamber. They are in the fullest sympathy with the satisfaction of the Italian Parliament at the conclusion of peace.

I must also add that I am very much touched by the kind reference to myself personally, which I esteem at a very high value.

Yours sincerely,
E. GREY

[23031] No. 48.

Sir Edward Grey to Tewfik Pasha

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Turkish Ambassador and has the honour to refer to his Highness's communication of the 8th April relative to the representation of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt on the international commission about to meet in Paris to settle the financial questions arising from the present war.

Sir Edward Grey has the honour to inform Tewfik Pasha in reply that in the view of His Majesty's Government that administration, not being a Sovereign State, cannot properly be represented on a commission consisting of delegates of such States.

Sir E. Grey is of opinion that the proper course for the Administration of the Debt to pursue is to select a financial expert agreeable to themselves to proceed to Paris, not as a member of the commission, but with the object of making the views of the administration known to the delegates who, in their turn, would have the opportunity of consulting him should they desire to do so, on all points as to which they might require information.

Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.

[23031] No. 49

Foreign Office to Secretary, Council of Foreign Bondholders

Foreign Office, June 4, 1913.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 17th and 21st of April and 5th ultimo, relative to the representation of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt on the international commission about to meet in Paris to settle the financial questions arising from the present war, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that in the view of His Majesty's Government that administration, not being a Sovereign State, cannot properly be represented on a commission consisting of delegates of such States.

Sir E. Grey is of opinion that the proper course for the Administration of the Debt to pursue is to select a financial expert agreeable to themselves to proceed to Paris, not as a member of the commission, but with the object of making the views of the administration known to the delegates who, in their turn, would have the opportunity of consulting him, should they desire to do so, on all points as to which they might require information.

I am, &c.
LOUIS MALLET

[25685] No. 50.

Consul-General Wratislaw to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 5.)

(No. 15.)
Sir, *Canea, Crete, May 27, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 5 of the 27th March reporting that the amount paid in to date for 3 per cent. surtax to the account of the six Powers was

then 359,746 fr. I have the honour to report that two further monthly payments have now raised it to the amount to 462,375 fr.

I have, &c.
A. C. WRATISLAW.

[25743] No. 51.

National Bank of Turkey to Foreign Office. (*Received June 5.*)

Sir, *50, Cornhill, London, June 4, 1913.*

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May on the subject of Turkish Treasury Bills, and we beg to convey our thanks to Secretary Sir Edward Grey for the instructions which have been given to His Majesty's Ministers at Athens and Sophia.

We venture to express our concurrence in the opinion expressed by Sir E. Grey concerning the arguments employed by the Greek Government and to suggest that it is very desirable that the joint representations contemplated by Sir E. Grey should be made both to the Greek Government and to the Bulgarian Government. If the arguments of the Greek Government are left without a reply it may be assumed by that Government that they are accepted as valid. Moreover, in consequence of the fact that the French Minister at Athens received instructions from his Government at an earlier date than the British Minister the Greek Government has not been notified that the matter is one which affects British interests as well as French interests.

We shall esteem it a favour if we may be informed in due course of the reply which is received to the representations made by His Majesty's Minister at Sophia.

We beg, &c.
(For National Bank of Turkey),
H. BABINGTON SMITH, *President.*

[25785] No. 52.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 5.*)

(No. 89.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, June 5, 1913.*

AN ARRANGEMENT signed at Salonica between Greeks and Bulgarians provides for line of demarcation, no neutral zone. It starts from Valandova, passes by Dorran and Amatovo Lake, it is nearly due east to Negritz which remains Greek, thence to Eleytherai, Bulgarians retaining positions which they advanced on Mount Pangaion.

Bulgarian Government have not yet replied to Servian proposal for immediate meeting of the Four Prime Ministers.

[25791] No. 53.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 5.*)

(No. 71.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, June 5, 1913.*

MY despatch No. 55 of 31st May.

Minister for Foreign Affairs told Russian Minister yesterday that Roumania would mobilise in the event of war between Bulgaria and Servia.

[25637] No. 54.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold.

(No. 1[illegible])
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, June 5, 1913.*

SIR G. LOWTHER'S telegram No. 258 of 4th June. Shipment of seed from Rodosto.

You should enquire of the Bulgarian Government whether it would not now be possible to facilitate shipment.

(Repeated to Constantinople, No. 242.)

[26320] No. 55.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 179.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 5, 1913.*

IN the course of conversation to-day the Turkish Ambassador asked whether the Powers had approached the question of the Egean islands.

I said that they had done so in the winter, but since then the discussion of the question had been suspended until quite lately, owing to the Balkan troubles. I hoped, however, that the Powers would now deal with it.

The Ambassador emphasised the necessity for Turkey to have the sovereignty of the islands, because she must be protected against smuggling.

I said that the important thing seemed to be that Turkey should be protected against anything like a strategical menace from the islands in Egean smuggling. On the other hand the population of the islands was Greek, and to replace a Greek population under the hand of Turkey would be a constant disturbance of unrest.

The Ambassador said that this was not desired: there would be complete autonomy.

I observed that the question was a very difficult one, because we could not create a number of new Cretes.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[26035] No. 56.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 120.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 5, 1913.*

AT the reunion to-day the following was agreed upon:

"Sur la proposition de l'Ambassadeur de Russie la réunion a pensé qu'il y a lieu d'inviter les belligérants à redevenir immédiatement leurs effectifs de guerre."

It appeared that the Turkish Government had raised with some of the Powers the question of proceeding with the international enquiry on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier.

I informed the reunion that I had already given instructions to Mr. Dodge to recommend an officer to take part in the work of the commission of the Institute of the Peace Medal fund. I was also making the same request of Mr. Whitehouse about the northern frontier of Albania.

We then proceeded to discuss the establishment of a Provisional Government for Albania, and the following was agreed to:—

"Sans envisager dès maintenant l'établissement d'un régime définitif pour l'Albanie, la réunion pense qu'il y aurait lieu de procéder à l'institution d'une commission internationale de contrôle composée de délégués de chacune des Grandes Puissances avec l'adjonction d'un élément albanais. Cette commission procéderait sur place à l'étude d'une organisation progressive du pays et prendrait les mesures nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre. La première de ces mesures devrait être la constitution d'une gendarmerie instruite et commandée par des officiers européens empruntés à une Puissance neutre, à l'exclusion des six Grandes Puissances, des États balkaniques et de ceux qui ont des intérêts directs dans les régions des Balkans.

"Sir E. Grey fait observer qu'en attendant l'établissement d'un régime définitif il est difficile de concevoir un Gouvernement provisoire dépourvu d'un agent d'exécution. Il suggère la désignation par les Puissances d'un délégué spécial chargé de l'exécution des mesures prises par la commission de contrôle.

"Les Ambassadeurs de France et de Russie se rallient à cette idée.

"Les Ambassadeurs d'Autriche-Hongrie et d'Italie ne peuvent se prononcer, car ils attendent la réponse de leurs Gouvernements respectifs aux observations présentées par l'Ambassadeur de France dans une réunion antérieure."

* Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 356), Sir E. Goschen (No. 180), Sir R. Rodd (No. 150), and Mr. Obernai (No. 213).

"Le Prince Lichnowsky adhère à la suggestion de Sir E. Grey, en exprimant l'opinion que l'organisation définitive devra comporter la nomination d'un prince

"Il a ne manque pas qu'il convient d'attirer l'attention des Gouvernements sur la nécessité d'aviser dès le début aux moyens financiers indispensables pour assurer les services de contrôle international et de gendarmerie."

The French Ambassador said that M. Vesnitch, one of the Servian delegates, had pressed for the promise of a declaration confirming the promise made to Servia in December last as regards a railway communication with the Adriatic.

The Italian Ambassador observed that M. Vesnitch had said the same thing to him, and he had replied that the Italian Government had already approved of the desired confirmation.

The Austrian Ambassador said that there were one or two points being discussed with the Russian Government as to the exact meaning of the declaration made in December, and his Government were waiting till these were cleared up before sending him final instructions.

I pointed out that if the confirmation was not given soon the Servians would imagine that we were, in some way going back upon what had been said in December. They might give representations at any moment that they had signed the treaty of peace in the expectation that a declaration would be given.

The Austrian Ambassador promised to telegraph to his Government.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

24423] No. 57.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

HIS MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the French Ambassador, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's memorandum of the 27th May respecting the jurisdiction of the Commercial Tribunal of Salonica in the territories destined to be divided among the allies.

Sir E. Grey concurs in the view expressed by the French Government as to the undertaking that it would be desirable to obtain from the allies in this matter.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1913.

[24574] No. 58.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has had the honour to receive the communication of the French Ambassador, dated the 27th ultimo, relative to the representation of the Balkan States on the International Financial Commission in Paris.

Sir E. Grey shares the view of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the task of fixing the procedure of the commission, and of deciding which of the questions treated concern all the States, and which of them should be reserved for settlement by the Great Powers alone should be left to the commission itself.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1913.

[24574] No. 59.

Sir Edward Grey to Prince Lichnowsky.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the German Ambassador, and has the honour to refer to enquiries recently made by his Excellency as to the view of His Majesty's Government on the question of the representation of the Balkan States on the International Financial Commission in Paris.

37

Sir E. Grey has the honour to inform Prince Lichnowsky that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government the representatives of these States should be admitted to the commission with a deliberative voice to discuss all such questions as interest them. Questions with which the Great Powers only are concerned should be discussed by their delegates alone. The task of fixing the procedure of the commission and of deciding which of the questions treated concern all the States, and which of them should be reserved for settlement by the Great Powers alone should be left to the commission itself.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1913.

[25921] No. 60.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 264.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, June 5, 1913.*

GRAND Vizier informs me that orders have been issued for the [illegible] and the necessary preparations are being made for removing the [illegible].

(Sent to Sophia and Athens.)

[25935] No. 61.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 6, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs complained to me yesterday evening of the slow progress which is being made in drawing up the statute for Albania, and gave it as his opinion that, if every Power was to make suggestions as to [illegible] with regard to it nothing satisfactory would be produced. He thought it would be better to entrust drafting of the statute to one Power, the other Powers merely reserving the right to revise it. Minister for Foreign Affairs then said to me that the idea had come to him that it might be well to take Eastern Roumelian constitution as drafted by Herr von Kallay as a basis for the Albanian statute. He observed that, some years ago, M. Isvolsky had pointed to the above-mentioned constitution as a masterpiece of its kind. The Minister for Foreign Affairs added that he was not at present putting forward this idea officially as he has not as yet consulted Italy on the matter, but it was possible that the Austrian Ambassador in London might shortly be instructed to talk to you on the subject.

[25939] No. 62.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 86. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 6, 1913.*

I LEARN from a most confidential source that M. Daneff expressed himself freely while passing through Vienna, in a bitter tone against revenge which was going to [illegible] Paris by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Isvolsky. It was that the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs sold Salonica to Greece, and that the revision of the treaty with Servia. With regard to Salonica, M. Daneff stated somewhat disposed to yield, but with regard to treaty revision, he said that [illegible].

It appears that the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs recently instructed the Bulgarian Minister at St. Petersburgh to inform the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Bulgaria was willing to submit the question of [illegible] stated in treaty to the arbitration of the Czar. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Czar would only accept arbitration for all [illegible] dispute. M. Daneff is said to have remarked that this rendered [illegible].

I also learn that two Bulgarian generals in highest command reported last week that, if war broke out against Servia, Bulgarian army was ready to take [illegible] Greece and to act on the defensive against Servia. In a fortnight [illegible] the Bulgarian army will, according to these generals, be ready to [illegible].

L

Servia would gain by prolonging Belgrade in three weeks. The important thing, therefore, for Bulgaria appears to be to gain time by carrying on negotiations. According to one informant, M. Danef seemed to be in doubt whether an offensive and defensive treaty had actually been signed between Greece and Servia. If no treaty existed, he seemed to hope that by the cession of Salonica, Greece could be detached from Servia.

[26035.] No. 63.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey.

(No. 346.) (Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 6, 1913.*

After consultation with Ambassadors to lay the following resolution was adopted:—

"Sur la proposition de l'Ambassadeur de Russie, il a été décidé que, dans le cas où les Puissances auraient à recourir aux mesures navales prévues par l'article 19 du traité de Londres, elles s'entendraient préalablement au sujet des mesures à prendre."

You should act accordingly when your colleagues are also instructed to do so.

[26930] No. 64.

Conference de Saint-James.

PROTOCOLE No. 13.

Séance du 24 mai (6 juin) 1913.

Étaient présents:

Pour la Bulgarie:
MM. Madjarov

Pour la Grèce:
MM. Skouloudis, Gennadius et Streit.

Pour le Monténégro:
MM. Popovitch et le Comte de Vinovitch

Pour la Serbie:
MM. Novakovitch, Nikolitch et Pavlovitch.

Pour la Turquie:
Osman Nizamy Pacha et Ahmed Réchid Bey.

La séance est ouverte à 5 heures, sous la présidence de M. Madjarov.

Le protocole de la conférence précédente, lu par le Secrétaire, Dr. Sir Henry Noradounghian, est adopté.

Le Président rappelle que la dernière séance du 20 mai (2 juin) avait été consacrée à l'examen du traité de démutualisation et du protocole y annexé. Aucune modification n'ayant été proposée au traité du 17 (30) mai dernier, il déclare le traité définitif.

M. Skouloudis fait remarquer que le traité de paix est définitif. D'ailleurs, par la [illegible] la Turquie [illegible] sa terreur le revêt

[illegible] No. 62 sur la page No. 2 de la Liste des Incidents (No. 117) aux Cour de [illegible] No. 7

Après un échange de vues entre MM. les Délégués sur la première question [illegible] conférence [illegible] ne [illegible] précédent [illegible]

Relativement à la [illegible] déclare [illegible] exécution [illegible] proteste que [illegible] aucune [illegible] aider [illegible] aux opérations [illegible] la Turquie [illegible] haute [illegible]

M. Skouloudis répète que la délégation hellénique déclare [illegible] ne peut pas [illegible] aux travaux [illegible] participer [illegible] aucune [illegible] tenu aucun [illegible] siège [illegible] Turquie [illegible] Nous nous [illegible] l'esprit [illegible] accord [illegible] qui [illegible] accepté [illegible] par [illegible] réunion [illegible] travaux [illegible] séance, [illegible] prendre [illegible] classement [illegible]

Osman Nizami Pacha fait observer que le traité de paix, comme celui [illegible] ses [illegible] ne [illegible] que [illegible] Parmi les questions [illegible] ce Paris [illegible] protocoles [illegible] Au sujet [illegible] prisonniers [illegible] sorte [illegible] aucune [illegible] prendra [illegible] la haute [illegible] déclaration [illegible] question [illegible] à partir [illegible] signer [illegible]

M. Skouloudis dit que c'est précisément pour arriver à [illegible] suspendre [illegible] pouvoir [illegible] de [illegible]

La séance est suspendue à 5 heures 40.

La séance est reprise à [illegible] *le Comte de Vinovitch* donne [illegible] projet de protocole [illegible] dont la teneur est la suivante:

Projet de Protocole.

"Article 1er."

"Les prisonniers de guerre et les otages seront [illegible] le plus tôt [illegible] possible [illegible] assurés [illegible] règle [illegible]

Article 2.

"Une [illegible] plein et [illegible] est accordée [illegible] et l'autre [illegible] toutes les personnes [illegible] dans [illegible] pour [illegible] suivant [illegible] de guerre.

"La [illegible] sera [illegible] pour [illegible] en raison [illegible] actes ayant [illegible] traité [illegible] de guerre [illegible] ou [illegible] de guerre [illegible] contre [illegible] sera [illegible] de la [illegible]

Article [illegible]

"[illegible] les [illegible] seront [illegible] facilité [illegible] leur [illegible] dans [illegible] pour [illegible] la [illegible] rapatriement [illegible] traité de paix.

[illegible]

"Toutefois l'exercice de ce droit [illegible] quelques personnes comme ces dernières ne peuvent [illegible] et à leur établissement [illegible]

[illegible] exercice, les [illegible] pour différer [illegible] jusqu'à [illegible] l'état [illegible]

"ARTICLE 4

[illegible] relatives à la conclusion [illegible] des États musulmans [illegible] provinces, à l'organisation hiérarchique [illegible] aux biens vakoufs [illegible] avec celles prévues dans l'article 7 du traité de paix

"ARTICLE 5

[illegible] entre les Hautes Parties [illegible] par la conclusion [illegible] de paix les traités, conventions et actes [illegible] et [illegible] abrogés par l'effet [illegible] de guerre, seront remis en vigueur et [illegible] par les gouvernements respectifs seront [illegible] à partir de leur échange, ainsi que leurs dépendances, dans la mesure où ils subsistaient avant la déclaration de la guerre.

"L'exception est faite pour les conventions [illegible] entre les États alliés et la Turquie [illegible] hiérarchie religieuse [illegible] musulmans.

"ARTICLE 6

"Les questions [illegible] entre l'Empire ottoman d'une part et les États alliés d'autre part devront être réglées [illegible] par la conférence [illegible] stipulations [illegible] de la déclaration de guerre."

Sur la demande [illegible] la séance, qui [illegible] mardi 27 mai (9 juin), à 5 heures de l'après-midi, pour [illegible] à cette [illegible] les articles en litige.

La séance est levée à 7 heures ½.

Le Président
M. IV. MADJAROFF

Les Secrétaires
H. NORMAN
S. TCHAPRACHKOV
A. RIZO-RANGABE
S. Y. GHAURIEL
D. NORADOUNGHIAN

ANNEXE AU PROTOCOLE No. 13

ARTICLE 1er

L'EVACUATION des territoires [illegible], en vertu du traité susmentionné, devront faire retour à l'Empire ottoman aura lieu dans le délai de vingt jours à dater de la signature du présent protocole.

Néanmoins, les territoires et les localités dont la rétrocession à l'Empire ottoman sera [illegible] par les délégués Bulgares, ne seront évacués [illegible] délai de vingt jours à partir de la décision susdite.

Les opérations [illegible] évacuation, devront être [illegible].

La remise [illegible] des territoires sera [illegible] par les délégués spéciaux des parties intéressées.

ARTICLE 2

Les prisonniers de guerre et otages seront échangés [illegible] à partir de la signature du présent protocole, et pas plus tard que faire se peut

Cet échange aura lieu par les soins de commissaires spéciaux nommés de part et d'autre.

ARTICLE 3.

Une amnistie pleine et entière est accordée par les Parties contractantes à toutes les personnes qui ont pris part aux hostilités ou qui se sont compromises dans les événements politiques antérieurs au présent traité.

ARTICLE 4

La vie, l'honneur, les biens, la religion et les coutumes des habitants musulmans et non-musulmans des territoires cédés seront scrupuleusement respectés.

La liberté et la pratique extérieure du culte leur seront assurées.

Ils jouiront des mêmes droits civils et politiques que ceux jouissent ceux de l'État auquel les territoires qu'ils habitent sont annexés.

Le nom de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan continuera à être prononcé dans les prières publiques des musulmans de ces territoires.

Aucune atteinte ne pourra être apportée à l'autonomie et à l'organisation hiérarchique des communautés musulmanes et non-musulmanes existantes, ni à celles qui pourraient se former, ainsi qu'à l'administration des fonds et immeubles qui leur appartiennent.

Aucune entrave ne pourra également être apportée aux rapports des particuliers et communautés musulmans avec leurs chefs spirituels, y compris le Cheikh-ul Islamat à Constantinople, lequel donnera l'investiture aux muftis ou chef.

La nomination par élection des muftis et des muftis en chef, leur installation et leurs attributions seront réglés conformément à la convention intervenue sur les muftis.

Les tribunaux locaux du Chéri continueront à exercer leur juridiction [illegible] religieuses, c'est-à-dire dans les questions de mariage, de divorce, de pension alimentaire, de gestion des biens des orphelins de testaments, de successions, de tutelle et d'autres matières du Chéri, ainsi que de la surveillance de la gestion des administrateurs des vakoufs et de l'examen de leurs comptes.

ARTICLE 5

Les habitants des territoires cédés par l'empire ottoman auront le droit d'émigrer ou de fixer leur domicile en Turquie.

Un délai de 5 ans leur est accordé à partir de la conclusion du présent traité. Les personnes qui pendant ce délai, auront émigré dans l'Empire ottoman et n'y auront pas fixé leur domicile resteront ottomanes.

ARTICLE 6.

Tous les sujets des territoires cédés par conformément aux dispositions de l'article 7 ont conservé leur nationalité ottomane, de même que tous les habitants qui, ayant acquis la nationalité de l'État cessionnaire des dits territoires, se seraient rendus dans l'Empire ottoman ou à l'étranger, continueront à conserver leurs propriétés immobilières situées dans ces territoires, à les affermer ou à les faire administrer par des tiers.

Le droit de propriété immobilière, tel qu'il résulte de la loi ottomane sur les fermes, pâturages, prairies, pacages, forêts et toute espèce de terrains ou autres immeubles possédés par des particuliers, des personnes morales, des communes et des villages en vertu de la susdite loi de firmans, berats, hodjets, tapous, mulknamés et autres titres délivrés par les autorités Impériales ottomanes compétentes ou en vertu des inscriptions dans les registres fonciers (tefterhane) dans les territoires cédés, sera reconnu par le gouvernement qui les aura annexés.

Aucune modification restreignant les droits des propriétaires ne pourra être introduite dans les territoires annexés que moyennant une juste et préalable indemnité proportionnelle.

Le même mul ne pourra être privé de sa propriété que pour cause d'utilité publique dument constatée, moyennant une telle indemnité.

Aucun propriétaire ne pourra être forcé de vendre ses biens aux cultivateurs ou à des tiers, ni de leur en céder une partie, de même qu'aucune modification ne sera introduite dans les rapports existant entre les propriétaires et les cultivateurs ou

FOR REFERENCE ONLY
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

métayers s[illegible] [illegible] générale applicable à tout le royaume auquel sont annexes les territoires cedés.

[illegible] qu'en gros et partie [illegible] applications utiles dans lesdits territoires [illegible] des colonies de bergerie.

ARTICLE 8.

Les [illegible] transits [illegible] situation est reglementée devant un tribunal arbitral [illegible] par le passage sur le territoire des [illegible]

[illegible] se reserve la faculté de refuser l'acces de son territoire aux [illegible] autres Etats [illegible] [illegible] judiciaires [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

et autres communications qui leur seront présentées par les parties après l'expiration du dernier délai fixé par lui.

ARTICLE 8.

Si dans les mémoires ou autres pièces échangées l'une ou l'autre partie s'est référée à un fait allégué, mais non encore établi par preuve en sa possession exclusive dont elle n'aura pas joint la copie, il sera loisible, à l'autre partie le demander, de lui en donner copie au plus tard dans les trente jours.

ARTICLE 9.

Les débats devant le tribunal arbitral seront dirigés par ses président et auront lieu à huis clos, à moins qu'après la clôture il en soit autrement décidé par le président sur les débats remis à cet effet par les parties.

ARTICLE 10.

Le jugement du tribunal arbitral sera définitif et sans appel et devra être exécuté strictement dans sa teneur littérale.

ARTICLE 11.

Chaque partie supportera ses propres frais et une part égale des frais du tribunal.

ARTICLE 12.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne seront applicables aux différends qui pourraient s'élever entre les Hautes Parties contractantes au sujet de l'interprétation et de l'exécution de la Convention de ce jour que dans le cas où ces différends ne pourraient pas être réglés par la voie diplomatique et n'auraient pas fait l'objet d'une entente spéciale entre les Hautes Parties contractantes.

Fait à Londres, le

(25879) No. 65

Council of Foreign Bondholders to Foreign Office.—(Received June 6.)

17 *Moorgate Street, London*
June 5, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir L. Mallet's letter of the 17th instant, relative to the representation of the bondholders at the International Commission about to meet in Paris to settle the financial questions arising from the recent war between Turkey and the Balkan states.

The council greatly regret that Sir Edward Grey considers that the bondholders cannot properly be represented by a commission as constituted.

It seems to the council that it is only just and fair that these wise property and rights are being dealt with should be present and have the opportunity of stating their case.

In view of the above constitution of the commission as published in the press, the interests of British holders of Turkish bonds appear to be less strongly represented than those of several other countries.

I enclose copy of a letter which has been addressed by the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the president of the Paris conference, with which this council is entirely in agreement, and they venture to ask that His Majesty's Government will be kind enough to instruct their delegates to support the views therein set forth.

I have, &c.
JAMES P. COOPER, *Secretary*.

Enclosure in No. 65.

Sir A. Block to M. Pichon.

Paris, le 3 juin, 1913.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

AU moment où les représentants des Grandes Puissances, ainsi que de l'Empire ottoman et des Gouvernements balkaniques, sont réunis pour le règlement des questions d'ordre financier résultant tant des cessions territoriales, sanctionnées par le traité de paix du 30 mai, 1913, que de l'état de guerre auquel ce traité a mis fin, le Conseil

d'Administration de la Dette publique ottomane, qui a été chargé par [illegible] des soins de ses mandants, croit devoir soumettre à [illegible] la Commission financière internationale [illegible] les considérations [illegible]

Un [illegible] du Grand Conseil [illegible] 28 mai/10 juin 1881), sanctionnant les [illegible] intervenus entre [illegible] Ottoman et ses Créanciers [illegible] les revenus affectés à la [illegible] faisant l'objet de [illegible] l'extinction de cette dette.

Cette [illegible] akhir, 1321 (1 [illegible] qu'en ont [illegible]

Les [illegible] intégralité [illegible] de la dette publique [illegible]

Les [illegible] le guerre [illegible] propriété, dettes [illegible] grevant les [illegible] être entendu [illegible]

Parmi [illegible] dans les territoires [illegible] telles [illegible] leur affecter, [illegible] d'Administration, [illegible]

Pour [illegible] dans un délai [illegible] inconnu. Dans [illegible] ottomane [illegible] de ces mêmes parts.

La [illegible] article 7 [illegible] excédents [illegible] ottoman [illegible] totalité [illegible]

En effet, [illegible] par tous [illegible] comandit [illegible] ment a [illegible] que 75 pour [illegible] est vrai [illegible] que cet [illegible] conventions [illegible] donné son [illegible] États cessionnaires.

Les [illegible] pas acquis [illegible] et que la [illegible] est affecté [illegible] de Roumélie [illegible] pour sans [illegible] Dette publique [illegible]

Plenet [illegible] les porteurs [illegible] prendra [illegible] et voudra [illegible] ne charge [illegible] sans avoir [illegible]

C'est [illegible] ottomane vous prie, &c.

[illegible]

[26008 No.

Extended

Sir

Smyrna, June 2, 1913.

I have &c.
CRAIG LOWTHER

establish at Barnham Street Leather

Sir

Smyrna, May 22, 1913.

I have &c.
HENRY BARNHAM

[26010] No. 7

—(received June 7)

Sir

Constantinople, June 5, 1913.

I have &c.
CRAIG LOWTHER

No. 8

Balkan

Sir

Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.

I am &c.
LOUIS MALLET

Enclosure in No. 8.

Memorandum respecting Balkan Affairs.

Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.

The Bulgarian Government have now accepted the proposals of the Powers for the settlement of the Balkan question, and have withdrawn their troops from the neighbourhood of Adrianople. The Turkish Government have therefore no excuse for further delay in the evacuation of Adrianople, and the Powers are now in a position to insist upon the fulfilment of the promise given by the Turkish Government to withdraw their troops behind the Enos-Midia line.

The Bulgarian Government have also accepted the proposal of the Powers that the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance should meet in London to discuss the terms of peace between Bulgaria and Turkey. The Turkish Government have not yet replied to this proposal, but it is to be hoped that they will accept it, and that the Ambassadors will be able to meet in London next week.

The Bulgarian Government have also accepted the proposal of the Powers that the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance should meet in London to discuss the terms of peace between Bulgaria and Turkey. The Turkish Government have not yet replied to this proposal, but it is to be hoped that they will accept it, and that the Ambassadors will be able to meet in London next week.

---

wounded. Of the other 197 were [illegible] steadily diverted by the Bulgarians [illegible] Allies and another vessel [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible]

[illegible] Greeks

Numerous complaints [illegible] the Greek [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] present [illegible] guarantees that [illegible] on the plea [illegible]

The Bulgarian Government [illegible] Turkish regime

I have &c.
HARRY H. LAMB

26004 No. 9

Self-government in Crete. Reforms [illegible]

Sir

Foreign Office, July 1, 1913.

I have &c.
LOUIS MALLET

26147

Sir

---

* Not printed.

FO 424/246
ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

25935

126930

Séance du

le chemin de fer pour les deux capitales etant a voie unique de sorte qu'il ne peut circuler sur lacune que deux trains par jour Il faudrait donc pour le transport 150 trains

Il tient cependant a repeter que le gouvernement bulgare n'a aucune intention de retenir inutilement les prisonniers

A une question du President *M. Vadjarov* repond que son avis serait preferable de fixer le delai a six mois

Le President, sans s'opposer a la fixation d'un delai fait observer que l'echange s'effectue d'apres le reglement des frais et ce reglement entre en ligne de compte pour le relatif a l'echange des prisonniers Cette disposition represente un principe de droit international qui a ete reconnu a la conference de La Haye

Osman Nizamy Pacha s'oppose a l'insertion de ces mots, car la question des frais etant une question financiere, n'est pas de la competence de la haute assemblee Il a d'ailleurs deja observe a la seance precedente, qu'il ne pouvait s'occuper que de la question des frais Il n'a fait que declarer que ces frais, en cas de recapitulation seraient a partir de ce jour a la charge des gouvernements respectifs

Le President demande a Osman Nizamy Pacha s'il conteste le principe de l'indemnite pour l'entretien des prisonniers

Osman Nizamy Pacha repond qu'il ne peut le admettre et conteste le principe car il est en dehors de sa competence

Batzaria Effend declare le même que le principe n'est pas en cause Il n'est ni accepte ni rejete car il ne rentre pas dans la competence de la haute assemblee Il rappelle que l'article relatif aux prisonniers, redige a l'unanimite par les delegues la seance precedente et remis a la delegation ottomane, est presente actuellement sous une forme differente On y propose en effet, une modification essentielle de la question n'passant la competence de la conference Il prie les delegues de revenir au premier texte, car il ne peut pour les raisons susdites, se rendre a leurs interets et a leurs droits

Le President dit que l'adjonction qu'il y propose a ete proposee par le texte de la delegation d'Osman Nizamy Pacha Il fait toutefois remarquer que le principe de l'indemnite etait admis, d'autant plus qu'Osman Nizamy Pacha lui-même avait dit que les frais seraient a partir d'une certaine date a la charge des belligerants Il n'est cependant pas la delegation ottomane a voulu renvoyer la question des frais a la conference de Paris, il est oblige d'insister sur l'importance du principe dans l'article, en tenant a mentionner que la fixation de la somme est reservee a la conference de Paris

Le Comte de Vanvorden remarque qu'il ne s'agit en somme que d'une question de redaction Le principe est general mais est-il opportun de l'inscrire? Si on le garde la redaction hellenique y tient, on pourrait inserer au proces-verbal les declarations de M Skouloudis et d'Osman Nizamy Pacha et maintenir l'article tel quel

La conference decide de reserver l'article relatif aux prisonniers a une discussion ulterieure et de passer a l'article 2 du projet des alies

Osman Nizamy Pacha declare que la delegation ottomane accepte le texte de l'article 2 a la condition que le mot "politiques" soit ajoute apres le mot "evenements."

La conference accepte cette modification

L'article est egalement accepte

Osman Nizamy Pacha observe que l'article 3 supprime les capitulations ottomanes Par exemple il n'y est pas fait mention du regime applicable aux sujets ottomans jusqu'a la conclusion des nouvelles conventions Il rappelle que la delegation ottomane demande que ce régime soit celui du *statu quo ante bellum*

Le President declare que la delegation hellenique aurait le même objectif en maintien, dans l'intervalle, le *statu quo ante bellum* et ce qui concerne les fonctionnaires pieuses.

FO 424/246 ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

M. [illegible] lecture des articles sur les [illegible] article 4 tel qu'il a été rédigé par les alliés.

[illegible] de la [illegible] territoriale rédigée primitivement.

[illegible] fait les remarques suivantes sur le paragraphe 1 [illegible] dernier lui donne le droit [illegible]

Les [illegible] les [illegible] propriété immobilière, telle que [illegible] législation [illegible] toutes sortes et spécialement par celles par [illegible] par les [illegible] seront entendues par [illegible]. De même, [illegible] sur appels [illegible] législation, [illegible] la [illegible] les [illegible] générale, l'abrogation [illegible] pratique extérieure [illegible] ne sont pas [illegible] et [illegible] ses [illegible] ne [illegible] que [illegible] à leurs relations [illegible] tels [illegible] la [illegible] Chambre française [illegible] plaintes [illegible] par [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

du protocole que ces derniers n'ont pas accepté et à la place duquel ils ont présenté à la dernière séance un contre-projet. Cette délégation dans un large esprit de conciliation a accepté presque tous les articles du contre-projet auquel elle n'a demandé à apporter que de légères modifications et précisions. Malheureusement, entre-temps la presse publiait le projet du Comte de Monteuil, la délégation donnait ce projet comme acceptable par elle, c'était compromettre

Le Comte de Monteuil fait remarquer que les modifications apportées par la délégation au contre-projet des alliés ne peuvent être considérées comme des légères rectifications puisque l'économie de l'article 4 proposé par cette délégation est substituée à celle du projet. La délégation a traversé le contre-projet. Si, comme on peut s'attendre à ce que la délégation alliée

Jonescu Varnav Duca observe que les Hauts Commissaires, en apportant des additions à l'article 4 du projet primitif, ont modifié le texte, de sorte que l'économie de la délégation roumaine a été complètement bouleversée.

Le Président fait remarquer que l'article 4 proposé par la délégation roumaine constitue une atteinte aux droits souverains des États alliés, car il leur donne la qualification de législateurs pour tous les territoires libérés.

Sur l'observation de plusieurs délégués *le Président* constate l'absence du délégué Hellénique, M. Maïnoff, qui se trouvait souffrant, à cette séance de la Conférence à 8 heures 1/2. *Le Président* observe, par suite de cette absence, la continuation de la séance ne devant pas avoir lieu étant donné que tous les États intéressés ne s'y trouvent pas représentés. Il propose en conséquence de renvoyer la séance et de fixer la prochaine réunion au mardi 27 mai (9 juin) à 11 heures du matin.

Cette proposition est adoptée.

M. Take Jonescu, manifestant aux délégués alliés son désir de quitter Londres très prochainement et désirant connaître quelle sera la durée de la Conférence ne pense-t-on pas avant la séance de ce jour, *M. Skouloudis* demande la permission de soumettre sa question au Président. Le Gouvernement hellénique s'associerait, dit-il, à tous les membres de la Grande Assemblée. Il désirerait tout d'abord soumettre à Sa Majesté le Roi l'hommage de leurs sentiments de profond et respectueux reconnaissance pour le gracieux accueil et la bienveillance dont ils ont été l'objet de la part de Sa Majesté, ainsi que de l'hospitalité vraiment royale dont ils ont joui dans ce palais. Il désirerait exprimer également leur gratitude et leurs remerciements de la haute assistance donnée par le Gouvernement britannique qui a bien voulu accepter la présidence de la Conférence des ambassadeurs. Enfin, il désirerait déclarer et constater, d'une manière officielle, que la Grèce a contribué de la façon la plus grande à la victoire des alliés et qu'elle a fait tout son devoir jusqu'à la fin. Avant la séparation, *M. Skouloudis* tient à exprimer toute l'appréciation et les remerciements de la délégation hellénique pour le zèle et le dévouement dont a fait preuve M. Norman, ainsi que le Foreign Office a bien voulu le mettre à sa disposition.

La séance est levée à 8 heures.

Le Président

ÉTIENNE SKOULOUDIS.

Les Secrétaires

J. NORMAN
S. TOUTCHKOVITCH
H. RIZO-RANGABÉ
S. V. GAUNTLETT
P. NOBLOT-SCHIAN

[26148] No. 72

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 8.*)

(No. 97)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 7, 1913.*

PRIME MINISTER has just called to tell me that he has definitely resigned. He considers that his mission finished at the conclusion of the war.

His Excellency considers that his successor [illegible] days or so [illegible] graciously to [illegible] situation is serious.

His Majesty's Government [illegible] cause of peace.

(Sent to Constantinople and Belgrade.)

[26152] No. 73

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey [illegible]

(No. 90)
(Telegraphic) [illegible]

M. VENIZELOS, who returned [illegible] extreme excitement, especially [illegible] signature of peace with Turkey [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] including Salonica, Yenidje, Vodena [illegible]

I gather that Greek [illegible] Foreign Minister [illegible] your telegram No. 87 of 6th June. [illegible] taken as official reply, M. Venizelos remarked that [illegible] to dismiss reservists, it could [illegible] recalled, except after formal and [illegible] of the Powers respecting partition [illegible]

King returns to Athens to-morrow for a few days.

[26149] No. 74

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey [illegible]

(No. 198)
(Telegraphic.) [illegible] *Sophia, June 8, 1913.*

My telegram No. 197 of 7th [illegible]

I understand that M. Daneff will [illegible] wait before [illegible] Ministry. No change [illegible] to-morrow at the earliest.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[26150] No. 75

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey [illegible]

(No. 199. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 8, 1913.*

BULGARIAN troops have occupied [illegible]

The Servian Government maintain that this is their territory [illegible] to the military convention, and have addressed strong [illegible] Government stating that if the troops [illegible] will be attacked in full force.

Servian Minister is leaving here [illegible] and of Bulgarian reply to the [illegible] telegram No. 178 of 24th May and [illegible]

Servian policy is to get Russia [illegible] conference, and will, if necessary, intervene by force [illegible] war against Greece and Servia combined.

Policy of Bulgaria is to [illegible] (Sent to Constantinople and Belgrade, repeated to St. Petersburg, No. 148.)

FO 424/246
ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

26151, N 7

[illegible] (Received Jan 8,

(No 1)
Sir, R. Bucharest, January 8, 1913.

CONS[illegible] Peace Conference [illegible] received here
[illegible]

262311 N 77

[illegible] Received Jan 9

(No 1)
Sir, Foreign Office, January 9, 1913.

M[illegible] report No 10 of the 8th instant [illegible] to
[illegible] the 2nd instant,
M[illegible] [illegible] M. Pashitch [illegible] Minister of Foreign Affairs in
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] way from
[illegible] St Petersburg [illegible] reported
[illegible] [illegible] 22nd was attended by
[illegible] the Council [illegible] Ministers and
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] split in the
Council [illegible] M. Carp [illegible] [illegible] resolution of
M. Take Jonescu [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hour of 5 o'clock for
the [illegible] [illegible] Senate. At the [illegible] [illegible] was put to
the vote [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] party might
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 15th instant. At this
[illegible] [illegible] Minister or Ministers Senators
[illegible] [illegible] M. Carp [illegible] [illegible] of the Cabinet of his views
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has now [illegible] to assume
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ambassadors at
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

M. Pichon's Speech to the Chamber of Deputies, March 7.

M. Pichon's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on March 7 was chiefly remarkable for the fact that it was delivered at all. Since the beginning of the year the Chamber had been clamouring for a statement of policy, and the Government had been repeatedly interpellated on the subject. When at last M. Pichon ascended the tribune, it was generally expected that he would announce the acceptance of the Austro-Russian proposals. Instead of doing so, he made a speech which was described by the Temps as "a veritable bombshell." The Temps's comment was as follows (I quote from the Independance Roumaine, a French-language Liberal organ):—

"La Patrie, M. Pichon a dit, pour la seconde fois, qu'elle ne voulait pas la guerre, mais elle a ajouté qu'elle ne la craignait pas. Elle a déclaré qu'elle ne voulait pas d'une paix à tout prix, d'une paix qui serait la honte et la ruine de la France. Elle a déclaré qu'elle ne voulait pas d'une paix qui serait la mort de l'honneur. La Patrie a déclaré qu'elle voulait la paix, mais qu'elle voulait aussi la sécurité, la dignité, l'honneur. Elle a déclaré qu'elle ne voulait pas d'une paix qui serait la mort de l'honneur."

The Austro-Russian proposals were explained to the Chamber by M. Pichon in the following terms:—

"La Russie et l'Autriche-Hongrie proposent aux Puissances signataires du Traité de Berlin de se réunir en conférence à Saint-Pétersbourg pour discuter et arrêter d'un commun accord les mesures à prendre pour assurer l'exécution de l'article 23 du Traité de Berlin.

"Le Conseil des Ambassadeurs à Saint-Pétersbourg a été saisi de cette proposition. Il a décidé de la soumettre à la session de ce jour. Il a décidé également de la soumettre à la Sainte Alliance. Il a décidé également de la soumettre à la Sainte Alliance. Il a décidé également de la soumettre à la Sainte Alliance

[26245] No. 81

Sir H. Lowther to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received June 9.*)

(No. 24.)

Sir, *Sophia, May 30, 1913.*

ENCLOSED I have the honour to transmit copy of a note which I have received from the Bulgarian Government in reply to the enquiries which I made of them in accordance with your despatch No. 22 of the 21st instant, relative to the alleged confiscation of the property of Moslem refugees from the occupied territories.

It is stated, as you will note, that so far from confiscating the property of such refugees, the Bulgarian authorities are taking steps to preserve and where necessary administer it in the interest of the absent owners.

I have the honour to report briefly the purport of the above by my telegram No. 188 of to-day.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure in No. 81

Verbal communication of Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Bulgarian Government.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de faire savoir à Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique que les dispositions concernant les biens des sujets ennemis actuellement occupés par l'armée ottomane ayant pris la fuite à la suite de la guerre, le

accord Eventually, as I was the honour to report in my telegram No 18 of the 28th ultimo a meeting was arranged in the first instance between the Bulgarian and Servian Prime Ministers to take place at the frontier station of [illegible] with the above, the Russian Government invited the Powers to a conference at St Petersburg, to settle all their differences and thus prevent the possibility of refusal, a heavy responsibility would rest on them The meeting between MM Gueshoff and Pashitch took place on the 31st instant, and it was decided that the Prime Ministers of the four allied countries should meet in conference at St Petersburg to discuss the questions affecting the Balkan States It was decided that the conference should take place at once and in Bucharest town, as it was considered preferable, should the head of possible arrangements for their affairs without the intervention of a foreign Power if this procedure should fail, they would be subject to the concurrence of their Government to hold a conference at St Petersburgh

I gather from M Gueshoff that the meeting passed off in a most [illegible] manner It was further suggested that the Greek and Bulgarian Prime Ministers should also hold a preliminary meeting to discuss matters affecting their own countries Any official communication was prohibited stating that the meeting had been arranged upon and a 'satisfactory' took place in the situation

The Bulgarian Government however are being severely criticised by other parties for the peaceable disposition they have displayed, and a reconstruction has taken place in the military preparations Should M Gueshoff decide to resign which will be if he does not receive the full support of the King there is no guarantee that a new Government will endorse his action

I have, &
(Signed) H G BARCLAY.

[26233] No. 85

Sir G Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 9.)

(No. 57)

Bucharest, June 5, 1913.

Sir,

AS I have already had the honour to report by telegraph, the Minister for Foreign Affairs told my Russian colleague yesterday that Roumania would not in the event of war between Bulgaria and Servia. His Excellency added that he was addressing a circular to the Great Powers, in which while explaining her attitude recent vote in Parliament in regard to the St Petersburgh award, he would explain that Roumania could not remain indifferent were war to break out between the allies.

It is evident that Roumania intends this time, should the case arise, to have a tangible *quid pro quo* for her neutrality

I have, &
(Signed) G BARCLAY.

[26174] No. 86

Sir R Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 111.)

Belgrade, June 4, 1913.

Sir,

M POULIEF, the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires, came to see me yesterday afternoon, and as he had just seen Dr Danef, had had an interview with M de Hartwig and had likewise just spoken by telephone with M Tosref, who is at Sofia, the substance of his remarks appears to be worth reporting.

M Pouief foresees no great hopes on the proposed conference at Present at Salonica Bulgaria would not, according to Dr Danef, be able to give any sort of way to the Servian pretensions, whilst Servia herself seemed determined to resist any revision of the treaty The military party in Servia appears to be gaining power every day so that even were M Pashitch to come to realise that the Servian demands are unjustifiable, he would be powerless to resist from them However the proposal for a conference was all in favour of Bulgaria, as it gave her more time for bringing up troops

I suggested that if the conference failed, the possibility of resorting to arbitration by Russia, which still afforded a hope of peace and further negotiations

Servian Government could be persuaded to admit the publication of the terms of the treaty the force of Albanian patriotism in Europe might be trusted to facilitate a solution.

M. Pasitch explained that, as I already knew, publication of the treaty had been more than once seriously suggested but the Servian Government had been strenuously opposed by their Ally but he further begged me to understand that this concession, which he frankly asserted, with considerable reluctance, had evident approval of Russia also would avert a split. The M. Pasitch construed as a sure sign that Russia at any rate the Russian Minister, is backing up Servia.

The proposal made by the Minister the Bulgarian Government urged that the treaty should be published, has without doubt been a fatal exceeding inconvenient embarrassing by the Servian Government. In order to lose their reluctance to the publication they have built upon the expectation of spreading amidst the impression that was current in the Bulgarian Government to oppose the publication on account of the existence of certain clauses binding Bulgaria under certain circumstances to take up arms against Austria. This is of course, to be prevented.

As reported in my telegram No. 134 of the 2nd instant, I saw M. Pasitch immediately after his meeting at the Foreign Office with M. Gueshof. All I was able to extract from him then was that the question of the Servo-Bulgarian differences had not been discussed, that there was to be a conference of the four Premiers of the Allied States at Salonica and that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic regarding the result of this conference.

I am still without information to enable me to form any opinion on the chances of the success that at present M. Pasitch bears through M. de Hartwig that M. Pasitch was much encouraged by the fact that M. Gueshof was accompanied by M. Tantcheff and M. Ivanoff who never gave him an opportunity of talking alone with M. Gueshof for a moment. He had a very long conversation on M. Gueshof's return to-day to which he is looking forward to talk him over.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET

[26175] No. 87

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 9.)

(No. 42)
Sir, *Belgrade, June 7, 1913*

IN his report No. 96 of the 30th ultimo Mr. Crackanthorpe reported a statement to me by M. Pasitch that it was his intention to lay before the Skupshtina to be offered that a certain Orthodox Powers, Russia, France and Servia should of the valley of the Vardar in return for the cession of the Albanian district.

I recently asked M. Pasitch what answer he had received to that proposal that he was not at liberty to tell me.

This I conjectured to be that the answer suggested was Austria but as you will learn later to-day, supposing that to be the case M. Pasitch should hesitate to submit the proposal seeing that it would quite patently be to the interest of the Servian Government to show to the Bulgarians the present moment that they are reported in my telegram No. 54 of the 11th November last, that certain proposals made by Austria in general relative to a Servian port, the advantages of which are to be discussed here with Bulgaria and Greece to be after Servia has first taken the initiative. This has only struck me since writing the above that M. Pasitch's object in communicating to me that declaration of Russian assurances of Russian support is to assure M. Pasitch's country that the Power which is responsible

At the same time the Great Powers have decided that in view of Austrian resistance, Servia must not receive the Adriatic littoral for which Europe were to be preserved, M. de Hartwig pointed out to me the difficulties of the Servian Government in a somewhat awkward position. After having encouraged the Servians in every possible manner to disregard Austrian susceptibilities, and to believe that the Great Powers would never eject them from Albania in the event of their possession, it suddenly found himself confronted with the fact that St. Petersburg had decided that he must put an abrupt end to negotiations with Servia. I had to deal with him at the time, I was much impressed with the extreme reserve of his step, and it seems to me to be the best thing he could do for the Servians and to save his own position, as I have previously indicated by M. Pasitch at the

expense of Bulgaria. M. Pasitch, during the course of our conversation with which I reported my immediately preceding despatch, told me that M. de Hartwig and I were disinclined to take this question too much to heart.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET

[26258] No. 88.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 85)
Sir, *Vienna, June 13, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to report that a special messenger arrived from the military attaché at His Majesty's Legation at Cetinje, bringing to me from Montenegro, Dalmatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia, and the seat of War in those countries, up to the latest possible moment.

I have, &c.
RALPH FAIRFAX CARTWRIGHT

Enclosure in No. 88.

Major Sir T. Cunliffe to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 32 Treaty)
Sir, *Vienna, June 7, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to report to the information of your Excellency that with the exception of the XVth and XVIth Corps in Bosnia Herzegovina the units of the Austro-Hungarian army have now been reduced to the ordinary peace footing. In Galicia the increased establishment (15 men per company) considered necessary for the infantry battalions is maintained for the present by calling out reservists and Ersatz reservists for periods of training, pending the introduction and passing of the new Recruiting Bill which it is understood will be introduced in the two Parliaments in the autumn.

In the XVth and XVIth Corps a reduction in the number of men with the colours of all arms has been effected, but these reservists considerably above war strength (1st reservists etc., never been replaced by others). The principle of this exchange seems to be to allow these with the colours longest to go home and in the case of Ersatz reservists these have not yet been sent home. Thus at Sarajevo the colours of a regiment were raised last autumn to the years 1906 1909 and 1910 and 1911 years service, all the remainder of the reservists were sent home with the exception of 100 men who were transferred to the 1st reserve battalion of the regiment (sixty men) remained at the railway station with the equipment and

As regards garrisons, the strength of the 15th Brigade, Corps at Bosnia Herzegovina has been reduced from about 8,000 men to 4,000 men, the distance for the troops in the interior of the country having been returned from Mostar, Dolnja Tuzla, Banjaluka and Travnik, and the following garrisons only being left:

Sarajevo, Mostar, Foca, Visegrad, Zvornik, Gorazde, Rogatica, Kalinovik, Bileca, Gacko, Trebinje, Konjica, Fojnica, Kiseljak, Busovaca, Bugojno, Jajce, Livno, Glamoc, Kupres, Kljuc, Sanski Most, Prijedor, Novi Varos, Bihac, Cazin, Bosanska Krupa, Tuzla, Brcko, Gradiska, Derbent, Doboj, Maglaj, Zepce, Zenica, Visoko, Olovo, Vlasenica, Rogatica, Rudo, Visegrad, Foca, Gorazde, Focica, Kalinovik, Rogatica, Sokolac, Han Pijesak, Srebrenica, Zvornik, Brcko, Odzak, Bosanski Brod, Derbent, Gradiska, Banjaluka, Prnjavor

[illegible] already issued state of the transport department, lends colour to the [illegible] of the Montenegrin operations were attended north of Metkovitch, and that the invasion of the country would have been carried out entirely by sea.

It must be borne in mind that the case of Montenegro from the north and west would be one of difficult mountain fighting of the most determined resistance. What is meant is that the nature of the country is to extend an attacking force over a very large area, so split up the assailants, and entangle and impede the troops with such a mass of transport especially the heavy artillery and its ammunition, that a comparatively small force could hold up a very much larger one for a long time. Even if the best possible road were available, it would be a matter of the greatest difficulty to attack a well-organized position in front and at the same time to push a force round the flank of the enemy's position. But no such road exists. Not only is there no road fit for the passage of artillery, but there is not even a track practicable for pack animals. The fact that no attempt has been made to construct a road, although the Austrians have been in occupation of Cattaro and no signs of any such work are visible, is not conclusive evidence that the possibility of making a road has not been discussed, but it is a fair inference that if practicable routes had been discovered, the mass of the troops in this region would have been set to work at the construction of roads long before the present time.

It was obvious that no preparations of the kind had been made when the Austrians were really contemplating the invasion of Montenegro. It is stated that the Austrians, when they took over the Bocche di Cattaro, found only two guns mounted on the defences, and that, apparently, the positions were not even surveyed. Whether this statement is true or not, it is certain that the defences were in a very backward state when the Austrians took over the command. Even the Austrian Staff officers were not sure where they were to be placed, and spy mania broke out among the troops. Officers and men were arrested on the slightest suspicion, and the Austrian soldiers, who were quartered in the Bocche, were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the town. Even the Austrian officers were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the town without a pass. The Austrian soldiers were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the town without a pass. The Austrian soldiers were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the town without a pass.

In Croatia the situation was very different. The Croatian people were very friendly to the Austrians. The Croatian people were very friendly to the Austrians. The Croatian people were very friendly to the Austrians

[illegible] to the
[illegible] He was
[illegible] Tel-el-Kebir [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] of the
[illegible] Office [illegible] Egyptian Army [illegible] who
[illegible] service [illegible] Although
[illegible] Egypt [illegible] Police [illegible] to
[illegible] generally [illegible] the
[illegible] Moreover [illegible] officers to
[illegible] All of [illegible] of
[illegible] there [illegible] resignation
[illegible] Emperor.

[illegible] foreign [illegible] to the views of [illegible] policy [illegible] the responsible
policy, [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Austro-Hungarian
Government [illegible] the [illegible] Austria of [illegible] effect, and
[illegible] has [illegible] to rectify [illegible] as soon as was possible, for any
[illegible] in the [illegible] that [illegible] as soon as was possible, for any
[illegible] measures that were advocated by him
[illegible] were [illegible] and
[illegible] other [illegible] to be treated, [illegible]
certainty of [illegible] prospect.

[illegible] Lascelles assured Sir [illegible] took note of the great [illegible] of force
by Austria [illegible] Montenegro would [illegible] recognise, and there
[illegible] for [illegible] that [illegible] Austria [illegible] measure
[illegible] from the point of [illegible] possible [illegible] that it was not
[illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] value of [illegible] to
[illegible] for [illegible] that [illegible] we will [illegible] on the
[illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] as give precedence to
[illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] have been [illegible] as an
[illegible] that [illegible] Mensdorff's [illegible]
[illegible] he [illegible] to act.

The views of the [illegible] and of the Master for Foreign
Affairs [illegible] the present [illegible] is to
[illegible] validity of the [illegible] to the
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

I have &c.
M. CUNINGHAME *Military Attaché*

26445 No. 89

(continued) Foreign Office to Rome (June 7)

(Confidential)
Sir *Tomarty Jun* 7, 1913.

I [illegible] letter [illegible] relative to the possible substitution of
[illegible] for [illegible] Lake of [illegible] and
[illegible] instruct [illegible] Marquis [illegible] to
[illegible] by signed,
[illegible] [illegible] to the exception for the
[illegible] Sea [illegible] or Island
[illegible] foreign [illegible] the
[illegible] power to furnish fleet
[illegible] for the defence
[illegible] Italy [illegible] Styrna
[illegible] of [illegible] the right [illegible]
[illegible] these remarks [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty [illegible]
[illegible] Majesty [illegible]
[illegible]

I am &c.
E. MURRAY

[26468] No. 90

Sir H. Barclay to Sir E. Grey (Received June 9)

(No. 201)
(Telegraphic) *Sophia, June 8, 1913.*

My telegram No. 195 of 5th June.

Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Prime Minister's party [illegible] The person [illegible] to [illegible]

(Sent to Belgrade)

[26461] No. 91

Sir H. Barclay to Sir E. Grey (Received June 9)

(No. 196)
(Telegraphic) *Sophia, June 8, 1913.*

SERVIA at Bulgaria.

Sophia telegram No. 195 of 5th June.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible]

(Sent to Belgrade)

[26171] No. 92

Sir H. Barclay (Constantinople) to Sir E. Grey

(No. 68)
(Telegraphic) *Therapia, June 9, 1913.*

FOLLOWING [illegible] Admiral [illegible] Bay, 7th June.

"His Majesty's [illegible] have [illegible] from your [illegible] at Smyrna [illegible] the [illegible] Majesty's Government and those of the Powers [illegible] present [illegible]

[26533] No. 93

Sir E. Goschen (Vienna) to Sir E. Grey (Received June 10, 1913)

(No. 117)
(Telegraphic) *Vienna, June 9, 1913.*

[illegible] between [illegible] Austria [illegible] Italy [illegible] Albania [illegible] Powers [illegible]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

26553 No. 4

23873 No. 5

26812 No. 6

[26930] No. 7

Conference de Saint-James

PROTOCOLE No. 5

Séance du 27 mai (9 juin) 1913.

Pour la Bulgarie
M. Madjarov

Pour la Grèce
MM. Skouloudis, Gennadius et Streit

Pour le Monténégro
M. le comte Tarnowski;

Pour la Serbie
M. Pavlovitch.

Pour la Turquie
Osman Nizami Pacha, Rechid Bey et Abdul Hak

Le Protocole de la séance précédente est lu et adopté.

Le Président donne connaissance à MM. les délégués de MM. les Ambassadeurs de France, de Russie, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie et d'Italie à Londres. Il leur fait savoir que, dans la séance restreinte qui aura lieu immédiatement après la présente séance, MM. les Ambassadeurs se proposent de

Il donne ensuite la parole à *M. Pavlovitch*, qui fait observer que les délégués s'étant prononcés en principe sur la question de la délimitation de la frontière albanaise, il serait désirable de compléter le travail déjà accompli par la solution de la question

1° de proposer aux gouvernements respectifs de soumettre à un arbitrage spécial les points qui restent à régler;

2° de déterminer le jour où la Conférence se réunira pour

Osman Nizami Pacha demande à faire remarquer que la question de la délimitation de la frontière albanaise ne pourra être résolue définitivement que par

Rechid Bey fait remarquer que la question de la délimitation de la frontière albanaise a été soumise à la Conférence par

[1 3/4]

[illegible] la délégation ottomane et que cette question n'a point reçu de réponse définitive

[illegible] les délégués s'entendre sur la proposition réservée

[illegible],

La séance est suspendue pendant quelques instants. Pendant l'intervalle la proposition de M. Hayashi est

M. Pichon donne lecture des propositions rédigées par le comité de rédaction à la suite de quelques [illegible] par un échange de vues entre les délégations alliées.

Après discussion, la conférence, considérant que l'article 7 du traité de paix du 17/30 mai 1913, les engagements des pays représentés à la conférence ont reconnu que [illegible] résultant du nouveau traité de paix étant complète par eux-mêmes et séparés de toutes autres conventions auxquelles ils ne sont pas respectivement parties, et par conséquent, ils n'ont pas

"à assurer leurs gouvernements respectifs [illegible] à procéder séparément à [illegible] et

"à [illegible] aujourd'hui [illegible] séances de la conférence."

Sami Nazim Pacha, au nom de la délégation ottomane, déclare se rallier à cette proposition générale, en conséquence, en adoptant pour [illegible] deux articles à la suite des [illegible] déclarations [illegible] ces articles, est adhérente aux [illegible] réserve de l'article 7 du protocole contenant tous les articles mis en discussion.

Comme la conférence n'a pas pu arriver à la rédaction et à la signature d'un pareil protocole, les déclarations faites doivent être considérées comme nulles et non avenues.

M. Milanovitch déclare de son côté que la même réserve s'applique aux déclarations qui ont pu être faites à ce sujet par la délégation bulgare.

M. Stancioff rappelle que c'est après entente avec la délégation ottomane sur la question [illegible] traités, actes et conventions ultérieurs à la guerre que les délégués bulgares ont signé le traité de paix et il exprime le désir de voir insérer cette déclaration au procès-verbal de la séance.

M. Streit s'associe à la déclaration de M. Madjarov, qui s'applique à la délégation [illegible] pour ainsi dire à toutes les délégations alliées.

Le Président, avant de clore les débats de la conférence, prononce les paroles suivantes :

" Messieurs,

"Que notre première et dernière pensée soit adressée à l'auguste et glorieux Souverain de ce grand pays, qui a daigné protéger notre conférence et nous accorder dans Sa capitale une si large et si royale hospitalité.

"Nous avons en même temps nos plus vifs remerciements à son Excellence Sir E. Grey, l'illustre homme d'État qui a tant contribué à la conclusion de la paix et qui nous a honorés de ses précieux conseils.

"Je renouvelle les remerciements adressés hier par M. Skouloudis à M. Norman. Son zèle intelligent a imprimé un mouvement d'ensemble aux travaux de notre secrétariat dont les membres, par leurs efforts consciencieux et dévoués, ont grandement facilité notre tâche. Nous serions des ingrats si nous oubliions M. Armytage, dont l'exquise amabilité nous a rendu si agréable le séjour dans ce palais historique.

"Permettez-moi, Messieurs, avant de nous séparer, de rendre un acte d'hommage et d'en mettre en même temps un vœu sincère. Invoquons le Tout Puissant afin que, avec son aide et s'inspirant de l'exemple de la fière, noble et laborieuse nation anglaise, les ennemis de la veille, désormais tous amis, après tant de ruine et de sang, s'acheminent ensemble sur la route royale de la paix et de la civilisation.

"Messieurs, la séance est levée et, en déclarant clôturée la conférence de Saint-James, je vous prie tous de vous unir à moi en criant : 'Vive Sa Majesté le Roi Georges V !'"

Tous les délégués s'associent aux paroles du Président.

M. Skouloudis propose de [illegible] cette proposition ayant [illegible] vote de la conférence, M. Venizelos est adopté.

La séance est levée [illegible] procès-verbal.

Le Président,
LORD GREY OF FALLODON.

Les Secrétaires :
H. NORMAN.
S. TCHARYKOW.
H. AIZO KANGABE.
S. Y. GRIGOROVITCH.
D. KORAIS (KORAÏS).

[26171] NO. 98

Admiralty to Foreign Office (received June 8)

(Confidential.) *Admiralty, June 7, 1913.*

Sir,

I AM commanded by their Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a telegram from the Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, relative to the employment of a ship instead of the two ships present in Scutari at the present time. Vice-Admiral Burney.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 98.

Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean to Admiralty

June 7, 1913.

(Telegraphic.) GOVERNOR of Malta has received [illegible] orders to send additional garrison of Scutari as soon as possible and to make arrangements with [illegible] required. "Black Prince" will leave this forenoon with these men and with details for garrison, and should arrive about noon to-morrow.

Enclosure 2 in No. 98

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral, Mediterranean

June 7, 1913.

(Telegraphic.) DECIDED by His Majesty's Government that seamen and marines landed from your command for service in Scutari are now to be relieved by [illegible] number of infantry from garrison at Malta.

"Black Prince" is about to sail with reliefs.

Your continued presence in your important international position is desired by His Majesty's Government and by the Great Powers. Third battle squadron has to return to England, and "King Edward VII" must be sent to Malta once the naval detachment has re-embarked.

You should then shift your flag to "Dartmouth," and when she is relieved by a ship of the Mediterranean fleet, shift it again to the latter.

You are hereby appointed temporary second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, in which post on you will continue to receive your present emoluments.

Rear-Admiral Thursby will take the third battle squadron from Malta to Gibraltar, and your successor, Rear-Admiral Bayly, will be directed to take command of the squadron at the latter port.

You should make arrangements as to the disposal of your private gear with Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean. Please report what staff and retinue and special ratings you desire to retain.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

[26589] No. 96

Admiralty, [illegible] June 7, 1915.

Sir,

I AM commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 22nd ultimo, which has been received through the Flag Officer, Malta, from Vice-Admiral Boyle, Commanding Their Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, respecting affairs in Servia.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. MURRAY.

Enclosure No. 96.

Captain Lieutenant Commanding Merchant Mediterranean.

H.M.S. "Amarant" Smyrna, May 22, 1915.

(Extract.)

No. 10. With reference to my letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report that I spoke the S.S. "Ayan" and the boats of the two vessels mined, there being no trace of the latter but fragments of the pare which are said to amount to 1,000. Very few are saved from the vessel and the arrangements for securing the two contractors last at Gallipoli throughout Asia Minor are complete in every important particular.

2. Throughout the whole area of troops, many were in excess of their unpaid and low, practically the rest ask after them out, in spite of this they are at present in a fair state, and there does not seem to be the slightest difficulty in getting as much transport as Greek chaouses there.

3. Since writing after my arrival, the 12th May, I accompanied the consul-general on all the visits he paid to the Greek authorities here.

At 1 a.m. Saturday, the 20th instant, the French transport "Brux" arrived from Salonica. The "Kleber" class and the French monitor "Mount Zeffreding" (armed as hospital ship) "Azeum," "Tunisia," and "Venus" were in the port.

5. At about 3.30 p.m. yesterday the French ocean steamer "Senegal" was leaving the inner harbour, the last vessel of the two red buoys marking the entrance to the inner harbour. Fort Yeni Kale, the strong armament being the two 9-inch guns on the west side of the entrance, the fort is built of stone, was fired on and the vessel stopped. Two rounds were fired by the fort, the first shot passing over the bows. It steamed was sent down with a lieutenant and boat's crew to the fort to offer any assistance, the vessel being ordered to anchor in the outer.

The passengers were removed by tugs last night and early daylight today the Brux and all the vessels were allowed to leave the vessel [illegible] message was sent to the effect that no vessels are required at present at the Dardanelles, and that until further notice no vessels are to be allowed to enter the harbour. Passengers for Salonica are to be transferred to the Brux at Mudros. It was thought at first that the Senegal was the first ship which was to be allowed to pass, but it is supposed that an attempt to escape with a number of refugees on board was being made.

Last night I was informed over the telephone by the Brux that the Senegal had passed up, and I was told by the Brux that the Senegal was to be allowed to pass, but it is supposed that an attempt to escape with a number of refugees on board was being made.

I have [illegible] a funeral party of a naval funeral takes place.

The [illegible] struck at the position stated and was not to be broken adrift from its moorings. It is known whether vessels that have been blown up since there moves were laid down.

[26576] No. [illegible]

Admiralty, [illegible] — [illegible]

Sir,

I AM commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a report from Vice-Admiral Boyle, [illegible] Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure No. 100.

Vice-Admiral Commanding Mediterranean.

[illegible], May [illegible], 1915.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter of the 22nd May, 1915, [illegible] Scutari by the Austrian and French [illegible] further report:—

2. The Montenegrin troops who [illegible] are occupying the [illegible] the town vessels at work on the 21st May. [illegible] armaments [illegible] order to [illegible] after the 31st May the Montenegrin commander [illegible] for the removal of this gear. Two hours [illegible] the contractors.

3. The removal of [illegible] this week.

4. With reference to Admiralty telegram of the 20th May, I am glad to receive [illegible] that the Montenegrins had behaved [illegible] brought against them was without foundation. I consider [illegible] the substance of the telegram of the notice of [illegible] expressed the opinion that the Montenegrins would [illegible] for the removal of this gear. Two hours [illegible] the contractors.

3. The removal of [illegible] this week.

4. With reference to Admiralty telegram of the 20th May, I am glad to receive [illegible] that the Montenegrins had behaved,

[illegible] French [illegible] Mission [illegible] finished [illegible] there [illegible] Mission [illegible] was [illegible] the chiefs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[26629] No. 98

Sir H. Rumbold (Sofia) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 4 Telegraphic) *Belgrade, June 10, 1913.*

SERVIAN Budget.

Before Council of Ministers held last night, at which Chief of General Staff and Minister for Foreign Affairs were present, Servian financial expert explained Budget for coming year. Ordinary Budget amounts to 1,000,000 francs, and extraordinary Budget to 1,500,000 francs, which latter will be met by loan.

(Sent to Sofia.)

26634 No. 102.

Sir G. Barclay (Vienna) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 72, Telegraphic) *Buchares, June 10, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs has received daily reports from Consul-General at Durazzo showing that work of pacification is proceeding satisfactorily. Reports state that Essad Pasha has succeeded in bringing over to his side Bulgarian delegate Atanasoff, who was sent to Durazzo by the King of the Bulgarians.

Austrian Envoy at Durazzo has received instructions to support Essad Pasha's action, and has been authorized to spend money for this purpose.

Minister for Foreign Affairs is of opinion that Essad Pasha's action will probably result in the overthrow of the Provisional Government, and the establishment of a Government which will be more favourable to Greece.

He considers that the Servian Government is responsible for the present anarchy in Albania, and that Servia has failed to carry out the Austro-Servian agreement of March, 1913, and the Note addressed to her by Powers. Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks that Servia should be warned that, unless she withdraws her troops from Albania, Austria will be compelled to take steps to enforce withdrawal.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[26635] No. 103.

Sir G. Buchanan (St. Petersburgh) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 87) *St. Petersburgh, June 10, 1913.*

(Telegraphic)

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs is strongly of opinion that United States should be asked to join Powers engaged in work of pacification in the Balkans, and he thinks that the Ambassadors of the Powers might well confer with the United States Ambassador here.

He is of opinion that an identic Note addressed to Servia and Roumania would be useful.

He thinks that the Powers might organize a European Concert with the object of localizing the war.

Particulars will be sent by Russian Ambassador of yesterday's conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(Sent to Sofia.)

26637 No. 104.

Sir H. Rumbold (Sofia) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 202, Telegraphic) *Sofia, June 10, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 200: Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Servian Government have received complaints from Servian subjects of the ill-treatment they have suffered at the hands of Bulgarian officials in Bulgarian territory.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[26639] No. 10

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 73 Telegraphic) *Paris, June 10, 1913.*

I LEARN from the Political Director that the Emperor of Russia telegraphed yesterday to the Kings of Bulgaria and Servia urging them to restrain their Governments from hostilities pending receipt of views of Emperor thereon and protocol of all Slavs, on the questions at issue between the two States.

Greek Minister communicated yesterday to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a memorandum setting forth the progress of the Greek forces and the rather in their differences with Bulgaria. This memorandum, while avoiding boasting, says that there has been no check on the successes from Athens. Political Director thinks that the Greek Government may view the Emperor of Russia's message to the Kings of Bulgaria and Servia with regard to their territorial dispute with Bulgaria.

[26638] No. 100.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

No. 88) (Telegraphic) R *London, June 10, 1913.*

SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs tells me that he has rejected Russian proposal for ambassadorial conference at Constantinople on Armenian reforms. He that he considers it rather a dangerous proceeding unless great care is taken. He fears that now the Armenians see that Powers are taking up their cause they may be tempted to do something on their own account. If this happens, pretext of Turkish authority in Armenia would be matter of pride, and he hopes that you will agree with him that it is absolutely necessary that Ottoman Government should be represented at the conference.

25408] No. 107

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 89) (Telegraphic) *British Embassy, Constantinople, June 3, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 203 of 30th May. Despatch to Asia Minor.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was not able to tell you that he knows of any such expedition existing at present in Turkey, but that if there have been for the time future rumours in the press of such an arrangement as described, he has never for one moment believed them as he knows that His Majesty's Government are just as anxious as the Imperial Government to avoid any disturbance of the integrity of the Ottoman possessions, and to support Ottoman Government in work of consolidation. He thinks there must be some misunderstanding either on the part of the German Ambassador himself or as to what he said to you.

[26633] No. 108.

Mr. O'Beirne (St. Petersburgh) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 205 Telegraphic) *St. Petersburgh, June 10, 1913.*

I READ to-day to Minister for Foreign Affairs your telegram No. 197 of 9th inst.

He said that having himself exhausted all arguments at Sofia and Belgrade, he had advised the Emperor to send a strongly-worded telegram to Sofia and to the two Sovereigns stating that the Emperor was painfully impressed with reports of the hostilities between the allies, that His Majesty could not remain indifferent to this crime against Slavdom, and that he must fullest reserves as to attitude which Russia would assume as regards consequences of hostilities towards any which had commenced them.

M. Sazonof said that if this telegram produced no favourable result he would

[illegible]

[26630.] No. 109.

Salonica and Scutari.

(No. 252.)

Foreign Office, June 11, 1913.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

j'eros devoir signaler ces regards à un Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, à une aggravation éventuelle de la situation dans les Balkans ne pourrait rester longtemps indifférente.

La Porte ose exprimer l'espoir que la paix sera prochainement assurée; mais elle ne cacherait pas son attitude à ce sujet était trompée, persévérer dans l'attitude réservée et de garde jusqu'à ce

Veuillez vous prier Excellence de vouloir bien transmettre cette note à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et l'assurer de la haute considération avec laquelle je suis,

Veuillez, &c.

T. MAIORESCO.

26616 No. 17

Draft Note employée suggested on June 18 by Hassan Pasha in place of Mr. Draft)

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique ne pas manquer d'examiner avec attention les différents déclarations faites par la Sublime Porte à certaines époques et de la correspondance échangée à ce sujet entre les deux pays. Le soussigné, Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté le Roi pour les Affaires Étrangères, a l'honneur par la présente de communiquer à l'Excellentissime Ambassadeur de Turquie les bases sur lesquelles ses Gouvernements sont arrêtés sur ces points formant objet de ces demandes —

1. Le Gouvernement Britannique consentirait à la révision de la convention proposée à l'égard des droits entre ces Empires, qui seraient ainsi portés à [illegible] sur toutes les importations. Cette révision ne pourra être appliquée aux marchandises qui seront déjà engagées à tous les produits étrangers après que la déclaration aura été faite six mois au moins avant sa mise en vigueur.

2. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est prêt à déclarer consentir à la conversion éventuelle des droits spécifiques en droits ad valorem, un tarif de droits spécifiques aux conditions suivantes —

(a) Le tarif sera établi d'un commun accord.

(b.) Il n'entrera en vigueur qu'après un délai raisonnable, pas moins qu'un an après sa promulgation.

(c) Il sera revu, mais pas avant la période ad valorem, tous les cinq ans, à moins que les deux Gouvernements

3. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique ne voit pas d'objection à ce que les bureaux postaux ottomans établis dans les bureaux postaux étrangers en Turquie, et que l'administration postale ottomane offre pour la transmission des correspondances des garanties requises de sécurité et de rapidité. Le Gouvernement croit, toutefois, ne pas devoir s'opposer à la vente dans ses bureaux en Turquie de timbres-postes ottomans. Cette exigeant l'établissement d'une surcharge et certaines mesures d'ordre technique, il est prêt à entamer des négociations à ce sujet si les autres États ayant des bureaux de poste en Turquie envisagent d'étudier ce changement de système.

4. Le Gouvernement Royal espère que le Gouvernement Impérial fera sous peu, avec les réformes sérieuses et sa législation, de son organisation judiciaire, un état de choses susceptible de faire envisager la possibilité de l'abolition des capitulations. En attendant il croit que le système actuel pourrait être amélioré dans beaucoup de ses détails, et il est prêt à discuter ses désirs à tous les Gouvernements intéressés se mettent d'accord pour l'institution d'une cour [illegible]

Memorandum [illegible] Porte

[illegible]

HIS Majesty's [illegible] careful [illegible] and [illegible] intelligent [illegible] recent [illegible] [illegible] Majesty, [illegible] would be [illegible] that His Majesty [illegible] assent.

His [illegible] of the [illegible] several [illegible]

1. A [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] declaration [illegible] for the [illegible] neighbouring [illegible] in the river.

His Majesty's [illegible] to adhere to [illegible] need [illegible] interesting [illegible] sixty years, as in the case of England and [illegible] treaty [illegible] His Majesty's Government [illegible] requested [illegible] for several years, His Majesty's Government trusts that the Imperial [illegible] object [illegible]

2. A convention [illegible] annexed, [illegible] respective [illegible] in the regard [illegible]

The [illegible] are prepared [illegible]

3. A declaration [illegible] necessary [illegible] negotiating [illegible] from the [illegible]

His Majesty [illegible] in this [illegible] that [illegible] there [illegible] which [illegible] that [illegible] Majesty's

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4. The closing of the foreign post offices in Turkey, and sending their business to the seat of the Turkish Government.

Though certain Powers have, His Majesty's Government are well aware, good reasons for the step, it seems to them that the closing of the Post Offices in question, which is opposed by the Ottoman Government, and to which the Powers have agreed only under pressure, is a step which should be taken only when they are satisfied that the Turkish Post Office offers adequate guarantees of security and promptitude in the transmission of correspondence.

His Majesty's Government have no objection to the adoption of the Brussels Postal Union stamps for use at the various post offices or forwarding offices in the Turkish Empire, but they are opposed to the use of Turkish Post Office stamps, postage dues or other Turkish postal labels, which have to be submitted to careful expert examination, as this would cause difficulty and interference with the British Post Office administration. If the other Powers concerned agree to a similar change in principle, His Majesty's Government would be prepared to appoint a delegate to enquire into the details of the change, provided that

5. To study the question of the abolition of the Capitulations.

As the Imperial Ottoman Government are aware, His Majesty's Government have consistently maintained that they would not object to the increase of taxation on British subjects and interests, and to the revenue derived from the capitulations, on the understanding that they are duly compensated for the abolition of the privileges which they now enjoy.

Pending the introduction of reforms in the Turkish judicial administration, His Majesty's Government feel that it would be premature to study the question of abolishing the capitulations. Nor do they see that they are prepared to ask the Powers to agree to such a course as appears to be implied in the existing conditions under which the capitulations are capable of improvement.

[26656 No. 113.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 500)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 7, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 101 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to forward herewith, a despatch from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Vona relative to the reported sinking of a Greek converted cruiser at Besh Parmak.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure in No. 113.

Vice-Consul Matthews to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 32.)
Sir, *Vona, May 30, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 25 of the 5th instant, respecting an engagement between a Greek converted cruiser and a Turkish force, stated to be on the heights above the village of Besh Parmak, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that, according to information which I have since received, the Greek cruiser was undamaged, but the Greek sailing vessel was sunk. There is reason to believe that the Greek sailing vessel was the Ipsipatr[illegible] bound from Marseilles to Cyprus.

I have, &c.
W. D. W. MATTHEWS

[26657. No. 114.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 506. Confidential.)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's Vice-consul at Monastir reporting on the relations between the Bulgarian population and the Servian and Greek authorities at that place.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure 1 in No. 114.

Vice-consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 31. Confidential.)
Sir, *Monastir, May 25, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Excellency the following information regarding the position of the Bulgarian population in the parts of this district occupied respectively by the Serbs and by the Greeks.

The Position in the Servian District.

Herewith is enclosed a communication received from the Bulgarian Archbishop of Monastir* describing cases of oppressive treatment to which the Bulgarians are stated to have been subjected by the Servian authorities.

To this communication, which is very long and verbose, I have attached an abbreviated translation giving the essential facts, some unnecessary explanations being added where possible. (see Enclosure 2.)

Many of the details I am unable either to confirm or deny. But it seems a whole and with due allowance for exaggeration most of them accord sufficiently well with the purpose of Servian policy towards the Slav Christians as I understand it

* Not printed.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

FCO 371 RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

3 About the 1st instant a Bulgarian priest from Kirk Kusse was arrested at Armensk, charged with being the carrier of seditious correspondence He is reported to have been sent to Salonica with six other Bulgars of Armensko (Florina)

4 Sunker Effendi a notable of Zeleniste was recently arrested on a similar charge

General Remarks

But the Servian and Greek authorities in this district fully believe in the existence of a Bulgarian propaganda supported from without, which means an organisation prepared to strike in the event of war between the allies. The symptoms seem to justify this belief. The support and countenance from without are probably Bulgarian and Austrian

There is danger of the local authorities being carried away by their suspicions and resorting to excessive measures of suppression likely to create an intolerable position and defeat their own purpose

The whole district is probably better stocked with concealed arms and ammunition than ever before

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG

Enclosure 2 in No. 44

Extract from Communication from Bulgarian Archbishop of Monastir, respecting the ill-treatment of Bulgarians of the Monastir District by the Serbs in occupation

[Observations in brackets are by Vice-Consul Greig.]

ON the 27th March two Bulgarian flags were removed by Servian soldiers from the roof of the Bulgarian school at Monastir which is at present used as barracks, and torn up.

[I have no information about this.]

2 On the 30th March a Bulgarian mechanic of Struga, named Kavarf, was arrested and brought before the Commandant, who had him placed beside a newly dug grave, and asked whether he had ever been a komitaji. On replying in the negative, he was told that the grave was for him. He was then thrown down, and beaten to insensibility. He was subsequently released, after being told that the rest of the Bulgars can expect the same fate. The local doctor, a Turk, was forbidden to dress his wounds.

[I have no information about this.]

3 The Church of Svyeti Nedyela (Monastir) bears on its wall the inscription "Bulgarian Church of Svyeti Nedyela." During the night of the 30th March the word "Bulgarian" was effaced by unknown persons. The authorities undertook to discover and punish the guilty persons but did nothing.

[This is true.]

4 On the 2nd April the authorities at Monastir searched, with a view to discovering hidden arms, the houses and shops of the brothers Rusamaref of the brothers Spanukof and of Boris Gavazef.

On the premises of the first-named were found portions of uniforms which had been cast off by Turkish soldiers when Monastir was evacuated and afterwards torn up for household use.

On the premises of the second-named was found a saddle. On the premises of the third-named was found the bayonet of a Mauser rifle. These innocent objects were confiscated, and in each case a fine of 1,0 fr. was inflicted.

The Spanakofs were in a position to prove that the saddle had been legitimately purchased, but that was not taken into account.

[This is believed to be substantially true.]

5 On the 7th March a Bulgarian ex-komitaji of Opchare (Monastir), named Petre Pavlof, was arrested for being in possession of a Turkish rifle. He was released

on the 30th March, after giving the Lieutenant of the district a bribe of 10 Turkish pounds. During his detention he was beaten every day, and his wealth is reported.

He had been employed as a watchman, and therefore needed a rifle.

[I have no information about this.]

6. With the Petre Pavlof mentioned in the preceding paragraph was arrested a Khoja of Osretsi (Monastir), who was accused of knowing of places where arms were hidden. He was tortured and released. After having been kept in bonds for about 300 francs was released.

[I have no information about this case, which [illegible] always been a den of thieves.]

7 Stavdi Dishkof a Bulgarian of Kermenin (Monastir) was sentenced to [illegible] of having a rifle. Although [illegible] escape [illegible]

[I have no information about this.]

8 Towards the end of March Turkish [illegible] 40 dinars from among the Bulgarian crews [illegible]

[I have no information about this case. Port [illegible] forbidden except [illegible]]

9 On the 8th April Simeon Madanof, a Bulgarian schoolmaster, was arrested on a journey to Salonica after having [illegible] the railway station he was searched, and [illegible] from the Archbishop of the Exarchist settlements at Sophia was found in his possession. For this he was kept in prison [illegible] fifteen days.

[I have no information about this.]

10 On the 15th April Bulgarian [illegible] Traders left at Monastir, was savagely [illegible] of the Serbian [illegible] named Mihail Mihailof [illegible] an interpreter to the Serbian [illegible] Committee between Monastir [illegible] army would shortly occupy Monastir.

[I am unable to confirm this.]

11 The Serbo-Greek [illegible] Meyasun [illegible] striking [illegible] Serbians and Greeks [illegible]

[The Bulgarians have the usual excuse for such [illegible] the Serbs from all sympathy with [illegible] Easter feeling was very [illegible] urged that [illegible]]

12 (a) On the 14th January Servian officials from Dibra arrived at Zerovitsa and called together the Bulgarian notables [illegible] recognise that true nationality of the Servians, [illegible] be shot.

[I have been unable to [illegible] about this.]

(b) On the 16th January Sarit Pop [illegible] Lazaropol was beaten [illegible] to obey the order to recognise [illegible] authorities.

[I have no information available [illegible]]

(c) On the 18th January the authorities sent to Zernovitsa [illegible] to Bishop Veniamin of Dibra, on [illegible] priest of the village Daniel Kostof was [illegible]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Serbomani ranco Vasil Gyorgh.ef [s·], wro scattered the chalice from his hands, asking him why they recognised Kozmanian not Varnava

[I have no further information about this incident. Kozmanian is the Exarchist Metropolitan of Korcula, Varnava is the Serbian Bishop of Dibra.]

(d) On the 23rd January four villagers of Lazaropole were arrested and beaten in order to persuade them to sign a petition to recognise the Serbian supremacy.

As they resisted they were imprisoned for five days.

[I have no further information about this incident.]

(e) On the 2nd March Elia Petkof and other Bulgars of Zarovtsa were summoned before the police, who asked whether they realised that in future they must recognise the Serbian national authority and abstain from Bulgarian propaganda.

They replied that they could not renounce their own nationality, for this was the only thing that they had. Later they were harassed by the officials and by Serbs. You can go and complain to your counsellors at Korsovitsa.

[I have no further information about this incident.]

(f) On the 5th March the Bulgarian priests and schoolmasters of Lazaropole were summoned before the police at Zarovtsa, and asked to sign a declaration stating that they were not Bulgarians. The old schoolmaster stated that he received "instructions from the Bulgarian Government". You are not going to accept Bulgarians. You must accept Serbians."

(g) On the same day the Bulgarian church at Lazaropole was forcibly closed. The priests were told that in future they could not say mass in the Bulgarian language. They were also told that they could not say mass in the Bulgarian church at Lazaropole.

[I have no further information about this incident.]

(h) On the 8th March Bulgarian subscription money at Krchevo was seized by the Serbian authorities, who told the committee and other persons that

[I have no information about this incident.]

(i) On the 9th March the Bulgarian priest of Gradets (Dibra) Pavel Ilchef had his house searched by the Serbian authorities at Zarovtsa. He was told that he must not say mass in the Bulgarian language, and that he must not say mass in the Bulgarian church at Lazaropole.

[I have no further information about this incident.]

(j) On the 10th March all the Bulgarian priests of Dibra were summoned to Korsovitsa, and told that they must not say mass in the Bulgarian language. The Serbian authorities at Zarovtsa also gave the order that no Bulgarian priests should be allowed to say mass in the Bulgarian language.

[I have no further information about this incident.]

(k) On the 11th March the Mayor of Lazaropole read an order from the prefect that the Bulgarian word-termination should be removed from the twenty four hearths, and that Serbian terminations should be substituted. This order was carried out by the Serbian schoolmaster.

[I have no further information about this.]

(l) On the 20th March the authorities at Zarovtsa imposed on the Bulgarian villages of the district a special road-tax of 2 francs for every male over fifteen years old. Several families were called upon to pay this tax for men who are away serving as volunteers in the Bulgarian armies. They presented a petition for exemption to the chief official at Zarovtsa who roughly refused their request. The village of Lazaropole alone has 247 men in the Bulgarian forces.

[I have no information about this incident. But it is believed that the most monstrous levies are made by the rural communal officials apparently on

their own account. Attempts were made to levy similar illegal taxes in many villages. This encouraged Moslems to bring such cases to the notice of the local authorities, with the result that the taxes were sometimes passed on not to the dishonest Christians receiving bribes.]

(m) On the 22nd March the Bishop of Lazaropole levied a tax of two Napoleons (about 15 francs) on each of the Bulgarian families in his district. This tribute was collected by the local officials of the Bishop. The sum of 11 francs was collected from Nikof of Gradets. Those who refused to pay were threatened with imprisonment. The Bishop's agents also took away with them as much property as they could lay their hands on. The Bishop's agents also took away with them as much property as they could lay their hands on. The Bishop's agents also took away with them as much property as they could lay their hands on

[illegible]

News has [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible]

[illegible] has [illegible] troops [illegible] houses with Servian [illegible]

[illegible] of the Bulgarians [illegible] of the [illegible] As the [illegible]

[26658] No. 11

Sir E. Grey to Sir G. Lowther (Constantinople)

(No. 407)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 11, 1913*

WITH reference to your telegram No. [illegible] I have to request that you will convey to [illegible] Majesty's Government at Cavalla [illegible] the protection of Greeks and Bulgarians in that district.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure 1 in No. 117

Acting Vice-Consul Morgan to Sir G. Lowther

(No. 20)
Sir, *Cavalla, May 20, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday morning at 7 A.M. a Greek squadron of eleven vessels, [illegible] Bulgar Kalessi, [illegible] of Cavalla, which was Salonica-bound, sailing past the coast Bulgarian gunboats [illegible] Kavalla to warn ships not to approach the Bulgarian [illegible] a signal to that effect was hoisted by the gunboat. As [illegible] was [illegible] Greek ships [illegible] the Greek men-of-war [illegible] the Bulgarian coast at Tasos, and several [illegible] south-west of Tasos. The remaining [illegible] Nicol, [illegible] Hydra, Spetsai, and Psara, [illegible] Kavalla, towards the point of [illegible] Keramoti, [illegible] distance of seven [illegible] Meanwhile the Bulgarian gunboats [illegible] west of the town with siege and small guns, [illegible] towards the [illegible] were [illegible] water, greatest [illegible] these ships. These shots were caught [illegible] Cavalla proper was not. The ships did not reply, but when [illegible] Cape Keramoti they only turned towards the south of Tasos.

The [illegible] of the ships and the [illegible] were not [illegible] town. The demands are [illegible] three [illegible] at points [illegible] to assure the [illegible] of the town. It rests to be seen [illegible] eventually.

Civil [illegible] fighting between Greek and Bulgarian troops began at Anghista (at the [illegible] of Mount Pangaeon). The fighting [illegible] yesterday evening. The Bulgarians claim to [illegible] the latter stages of [illegible] Nicolsi, and Kavalla, and to have driven the Greeks out of that district. The Greeks [illegible] victory over the Bulgarians, the result [illegible] very [illegible] infantry and [illegible] artillery, but [illegible] greatly exaggerated. Twenty-two Greek soldiers, surprised by a larger Bulgarian force, were taken prisoners, and are now [illegible] They are [illegible] of their arms, but are allowed to go about freely in the town, in charge of two Bulgarian soldiers.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure 2 in No. 115

Acting Vice-Consul Morgan to Sir G. Lowther

(No. 24)
Sir, *Cavalla, May 29, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to report that, as a result of conflicts with Greek troops, Bulgarian troops have occupied all villages in the [illegible] and slopes of Mount Pangaeon, and all villages on the western [illegible] as far south as [illegible] dominating Chai Agtzi, at the mouth of the river Struma. Greek troops are [illegible] in possession of Leftera port, Mustery, and Orfano. A [illegible] Greek warship is [illegible] to-day anchored in the harbour of Leftera. Zimenes and the lands [illegible] Bulgarians, and Nagrita is also reported to have been occupied by them.

Yesterday Mr. Contogouris, secretary of [illegible] Cavalla was expelled from the town by the [illegible] from higher quarters. Mr. Contogouris is [illegible] after Greek interests, but was not [illegible] yesterday evening he was [illegible] hours' interview with the sub-governor [illegible] search, was sent to Pravishta [illegible] 11 P.M. and thence towards Leftera. [illegible] handed over to the Greek authorities.

A censorship of letters has for the last [illegible] and still continues.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

[26659] No. 116

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 508)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 7, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the [illegible] this Embassy, reporting on the [illegible] Government.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure in No. 116

Lieutenant-Colonel Trollope to Sir G. Lowther

(No. 21)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 2, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement of the [illegible] which have arrived, and of further [illegible] been made by the Turkish Government.

As reported by Colonel Abeel in his despatch No. 21 of the 1st April, the [illegible] Ermak, which arrived here on the 29th April, [illegible] old pattern 15-cm. howitzers. As far as I can ascertain, these were [illegible] November for the immediate defence of the Chatalja lines, and [illegible] through Krupp, but as these howitzers are [illegible] obtained them from the German Government which has [illegible]

The "Kaiser Ermak" arrived again from Constantinople on March 31, [illegible] Parseval airship, the purchase [illegible] and eighteen pack-firing howitzers of 10·5 cm., which are of the present [illegible] pattern.

I am told at the Grand Arsenal by [illegible] War Office [illegible] above fifty-four howitzers were ordered, that [illegible] was due to [illegible] that they have been paid for. The [illegible] at least the first thirty-six are only [illegible]

Four quick-firing howitzers were received from Germany early [illegible] previously reported. They too were purchased [illegible] types, both [illegible] of 15 cm.

FO 424/246 ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

As the result of trials for a light field howitzer which were carried out last year, a contract was signed on the 6th May last with the Austrian firm of Skoda for the supply of a number of 15cm. quick-firing howitzers, and a battery to consist of four guns and twelve waggons, at a price of £[illegible]. The price, about £[illegible], includes the stock of spare parts for the guns and waggons, and the cost of packing for transport. These howitzers are to be delivered from [illegible] and it is hoped that the first battery will be ready for [illegible] next year.

A further contract has just been placed with the same firm for [illegible] howitzers of the 15cm. Model [illegible]. The latter are to be delivered at the rate of [illegible] per month, and the price, including [illegible] and spare parts for the guns and waggons, is £[illegible]. The first battery of the new howitzers will be ready for [illegible] next year.

[illegible] Turkish army [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Adrianople [illegible] Tchataldja [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Bulgarian

Negotiations have also been in progress for the purchase of the two Brazilian Dreadnoughts. Whether the Turkish Government or Admiralty were ready contemplating this step is uncertain, but Mahmud Shevket Pasha told me that it was a subject of discussion at Cabinet's. It would be probably unfavourable from some middle party point of view, but from the transaction although it appears to have distinct merits, it is always possible that such things might be carried through by Committee for the Navy (Subscription for the fleet for instance) without the consent, or even knowledge of the Admiralty and in spite of their advice.

A very attempt has been made by the Italian Società Commerciale Orientale which may be noted as specially Turkish Treasury to induce the Turkish to pay three instalments from Imvr. This attempt does appear to have been successful.

The case for the annulment of the Reshadieh has not been argued with the skill which should mitigate its sting. It is for £80,000 and rests on the ground that the Turkish Admiralty states that the two Dreadnoughts for £3,000,000 as well as the ships for the Adana vilayet would be supplied by Armstrongs, though that firm's tender was

but was perhaps more suitable for the reorganisation of the Turkish navy just at present as it was for a time the pasha of the Dardanelles rate results. Possibly the Italian recent wars has produced a chastened feeling and brought home to the Admiralty the hopelessness of the course which has pursued during the last three years.

I have, &c.
G. CARRELL.

26755 N. 119.

Treasury Minute Office.—(Received June 11.)

Treasury Chambers, June 10, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Sir Walter Langley's letter of the 2nd instant, with Secretary Sir E. Grey's minutes thereon, on the questions of law and points raised in the memorandum dated 31st May, by the British delegates to the International Commission sitting at Paris dealing with the Ottoman debt, and I am directed to request that you will inform Lord Grey accordingly.

2. As regards the first point raised by Sir E. Harvey, their Lordships presume Secretary Grey's opinion is that the words which may properly be given to the agreement between the Ottoman Government and the Public Debt Administration, as appears to their Lordships' knowledge, to be the correct interpretation of the opinion expressed in their previous letter that—where the only fund from which the French proposal can be met is the assumption, as to which Sir E. Harvey's opinion appears to be satisfactory, that the share of the debt calculated by this method is less than the fund from which it is to be paid—the surplus revenues assigned to the service of the Ottoman Debt

3. Secretary of State will remember that in the letter of the 2nd February which I had the honour to address to the Secretary of State, their Lordships stated that they were not disposed to question the decision of the Commissioners that the amounts of Turkey's contribution in the ceded territories, previous to the war, should be taken as the basis for the assessment of the Ottoman Debt

As regards the proposal of the British delegates that on the ratification of the peace treaty the Turkish Government should be given the right to redeem the annuities of the tobacco and other taxes at a rate to be fixed by the Commissioners, their Lordships have already pointed out that the annuities would be perpetual, and it is doubtful whether the Commissioners would be justified in fixing a rate of redemption which would be binding on the Ottoman Government for all time.

4. With reference to Sir E. Harvey's argument (3), their Lordships do not appear to be able to find in the French proposal the basis which would justify the Commissioners in refusing to allow the Ottoman Government to pay off the Ottoman Debt, especially as the proportion borne by the revenues of the ceded territories to the total revenues of the Turkish Empire is not large. Their Lordships are therefore inclined to think that the method proposed by the French delegates is the most practicable, in that the total capital of the Ottoman Debt which will be repaid in a period of seven years by an annuity of £y. Thus the Powers will have to pay an interest on £x or an annuity of £z for seven years.

5. Sir E. Harvey points out that the effect of assuming that the Customs surtax yields in 1911 is to increase the proportion of amortisation which is to decrease the

annuity £y without altering £x, so that the capital sum to be paid by the states, viz., £z remains the same. This is true provided that the fraction y also remains unaltered which will be the case if the share of the allies is calculated under the French method on the ratio of the revenues of the ceded territories (retaining the yield of the customs surtax) to the total revenues of the Turkish Empire (minus the yield of the customs surtax).

7. But if the customs surtax is abolished or altered, the share of the allies by the French method will be necessary to consider whether the yield of customs is to be taken in the same ratio as other revenues from the ceded territories (from the remainder of the Turkish Empire respectively). If, however, the effect of fixing the payment from the allies on the basis of the yield of the customs surtax in 1911 would be to increase the proportion of the debt to be borne by the allies.

8. Their Lordships agree with Sir E. Harvey's arguments generally.

I am, &c.
ROBERT CHALMERS.

[26816 No.

Sir E. Grey to Sir F. Lascelles.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 72.) *Constantinople, June 9, 1911.*
(Telegraphic.)

GRAND VIZIER was assassinated yesterday afternoon in the street by a number of Albanians who fired several shots. Grand Vizier succumbed to his wounds and one of his assassins escaped. Several Military and police persons are being taken into custody.

26802] No. 121.

Sir E. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 14.)

(No. 138.) *Bucharest, June 10, 1911.*
(Telegraphic.)

SIR A. NICOLSON,
Sophia, telegram No. 92 of 10th June.

There are no grounds for supposing that Roumania has any intention of joining Servia and Bulgaria in the event of hostilities between the latter and Turkey.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[26813] No. 99.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 14.)

(No. 20.) *Sophia, June 13, 1911.*
(Telegraphic.)

My telegram No. 91 of 9th June: Ministerial crisis.

All efforts pursued by Prime Minister to induce Mr. Petkoff, the other king of the Bulgarians, to call Bulgarian notables and Mr. Petkoff, the latter is now engaged in forming a cabinet. Mr. Petkoff has agreed to accept the post as Minister of Finance.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[26820 No. 120.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir E. Grey.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 201. Confidential.) *Sophia, June 12, 1911.*
(Telegraphic.)

BELGRADE telegram No. [illegible] Servia has not yet signed treaty.

[6 9]

C

An answer in the negative has already been prepared and awaits signature of new Ambassador when appointed.
(Sent to Belgrade.)

26821 No. 124

Sir F. Bertie (St. Petersburgh) to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

(No. 205.) St. Petersburgh, June 11, 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
(Telegram of 10th June to St. Petersburgh.)
By order of the Russian Government, Russian Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to support Austrian demand.
(Sent to Belgrade.)

26810 No. 1

Sir E. Goschen (Belgrade) to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

No. 71. Belgrade, June 11, 1913.
The Austrian Minister has informed me that he has received instructions to support the demand of Austria-Hungary that Albania should be granted a port on the Adriatic, and that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
The Austrian Minister has also informed the Servian Government that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
(Sent to Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Constantinople, and Paris.)

[26801 No. 25

Sir F. Bertie (St. Petersburgh) to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

(No. 204.) St. Petersburgh, June 11, 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
(Telegram of 10th June to St. Petersburgh.)
The Austrian Ambassador has informed me that he has received instructions to support the demand of Austria-Hungary that Albania should be granted a port on the Adriatic, and that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
The Austrian Ambassador has also informed the Servian Government that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
(Sent to Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, and Paris.)

[26822 No. 27

Sir F. Bertie (St. Petersburgh) to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

(No. 206.) St. Petersburgh, June 11, 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
The Austrian Ambassador has informed me that he has received instructions to support the demand of Austria-Hungary that Albania should be granted a port on the Adriatic, and that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
The Austrian Ambassador has also informed the Servian Government that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
(Sent to Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, and Paris.)

[26817 No. 28

M. Cambon to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

(No. 208.) St. Petersburgh, June 11, 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
BULGARIAN Minister informed me that he was instructed on 8th June to state to the Russian Government that the Bulgarian Ministerial crisis was not, as Servians appeared to suppose, a pretext sought to delay the meeting of the four Premiers,

but that it was a real crisis which could not be solved in a few days. Servian Government declare that attack on Bulgaria would be a casus belli.
The Austrian Minister has also privately informed the Russian Government that Austria-Hungary would not consent to the cession to Servia of any port on the Adriatic.
His Excellency added that Austria-Hungary supported Albanian claims, and that she was also opposing cession to Servia of any Servian ports. They were in possession from Bulgarian frontier down to Cape Skumbi.
(Sent to Vienna.)

26818 No. 126

Sir E. Goschen (Belgrade) to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 11.)

(No. 209.) Belgrade, June 11, 1913.
(Telegraphic.)
Servian Government [illegible]
Minister of Foreign Affairs [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

16801 N

(No. 75)

26639 N

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 60)

237111 N 124

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 60)

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 1913*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Canea reporting the arrest of the ex-Dr Ittar against the Cretan Government.

It is not anticipated that any difficulties will arise as to the return to Crete of Ittar, who will be liable to the penalties of certain proclamations issued by His Majesty's Government.

I enclose herewith the following Consular-General Canea No. 52 of March 26, Consular-General Canea No. 55 of March 29, Consular-General Canea No. 61 of April 2, Consular-General Canea No. 62 of April 3, 1906, and Consular-General Canea No. 63 of April 3, 1906, to Admiral Sir E. Bosanquet, Consular-General Canea No. 64 of April 3, 1906, to Admiral Sir E. Bosanquet, Consular-General Canea No. 65 of April 3, 1906, to Admiral Sir E. Bosanquet, and Consular-General Canea No. 66 of April 3, 1906, to Admiral Sir E. Bosanquet, relative to the arrest of Ittar.

I also enclose herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Canea, dated the 26th November 1908, with its enclosures, relative to the case of Ittar.

I have had numerous interviews with Mr. Graham, who has been specially deputed by the Cretan Government to deal with the matter, and I have pointed out to him that, in the case of Ittar, the Cretan Government have no right to interfere with the action of the Ottoman Government, which is entirely within the latter's competence.

Mr. Graham has recently been informed that the Cretan Government would be prepared to accept the proposal of Mr. Whitaker Wright to purchase the Cretan railways, but that the present is not a favourable moment for the consideration of such a proposal.

You should, however, inform the Greek Government that His Majesty's Government have no objection to the proposal of Mr. Whitaker Wright to purchase the Cretan railways, and that they have expressed their willingness to support the claims of Mr. Whitaker Wright's company to the concession, provided that His Majesty's Government are satisfied that the proposal is a bona fide one, and that the Cretan Government are prepared to carry out their obligations to the bondholders.

I am, &c.
F. GREY

* Sir VIII, No. 41 † Mr. Graham, No. 59, November 1908

27258 N 13

Sir E. Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 123)

Sir, [illegible]

I had a conversation with Aubass[illegible] to the following effect:—

"[illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] Crete [illegible] Ittar [illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] Ittar [illegible] Ottoman Government

[illegible] proceed [illegible]

I am, &c.
(for) GREY

[26245.] No. 12

Sir A. Barclay to the Foreign Office.

[illegible]

[26960] No. 17

Communication from the Servian Legation (Count Benckendorff) to the Foreign Office. (Received June 2)

[26833] No. 5

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 2)

(No. 301)

Paris, June 1, 1913.

Sir,

[26830] No. 15

Sir Rennell Rodd to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 1.)

(No. 274)
(Telegraphic)

Rome, May 31, 1913.

[26831] No. 11

Sir Rennell Rodd to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 1.)

(No. 306)
(Telegraphic)

Rome, June 1, 1913.

FO 424/246
ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

[26890 No. 141

Mr. Barclay (Sofia) to Sir Edward Grey.—Received June 12.

(No. 11
Confidential.) *Sofia, June 7, 1913.*

I have, &c. No. 1 of 1913 for [illegible]

Pursuant to Foreign Office instruction of July [illegible] I have the honour to report [illegible]

[illegible] I have also the honour to enclose herewith [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Vienna [illegible] Bucharest [illegible] Athens [illegible] Belgrade [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] Rome [illegible] Paris [illegible] St. Petersburg [illegible] Berlin [illegible] Cettinje [illegible] Cetinje [illegible] Cettigne [illegible] Cettigné [illegible] Cettigny [illegible] Cettigni [illegible] Cettigno

27093] No. 140.

*Sir E. Grey to Sir H. Lax-Ironside.**

(No. 18)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 12, 1913.*
FOLLOWING is answer given to-day to Count Benckendorff's question as to Contracts to-day:—

[illegible] received from Bulgarian Government press that [illegible] between Bulgaria and Servia in respect of the assistance to be rendered to the latter by Russia [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Russian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Russian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Russian Government

to the matter. Prince Ferdinand would like to visit Vienna as soon as
should be convenient for the Emperor and Empress to receive him. Count
Aehrenthal would be glad to know when it would be
Government of that country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(For the Ambassador)
FRANCIS BERTIE

[26245] No. 77

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 77. Confidential.) Constantinople, December 12, 1908.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has no doubt been completely taken by surprise by the sudden and unexpected declaration of Bulgarian independence, and by the proclamation of the Prince as Tsar. Your Excellency will, however, have received from Sofia a full report of what passed between the Bulgarian Government and His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General there on the occasion.

Should the Bulgarian Government have failed to give you any explanation of their action, I would suggest that you should call upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs and ask him for one.

I have, &c.

(For the Ambassador)
FRANCIS BERTIE

26987 No. 78

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Dec. 14.)

(No. 78. Confidential.)

Paris, December 12, 1908.

In a letter of the 8th instant Mr. Allen has communicated to me the translation of a note which Monsieur Pichon addressed to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires on the 5th instant, stating that His Majesty's Government had agreed to the proposal that the Ottoman Public Debt Commission should be dissolved and to restore to the Ottoman Government the powers possessed by the Commission.

Pichon's despatch began by a statement of the views entertained by the Powers who had signed the Treaty of Berlin, and proceeded to explain why the French Government had decided to take advantage of the opportunity which the present moment would have for treating [illegible] Ottoman Debt.

The despatch then stated that the Ottoman Government had given the French Government to understand that they would be glad to see the Public Debt Commission dissolved, and that the Ottoman Government would be willing to grant to the Commission certain advantages in return for the concessions which they asked.

Pichon goes on to say that satisfactory results have been obtained in the negotiations at Constantinople by the French, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors, and by the Ottoman Government, and that the Powers have now to consider the proposals which have been made by the Ottoman Government.

Pichon then proceeds to state that the French Government are ready to take advantage of the present moment to restore to the Ottoman Government the powers possessed by the Commission, and to propose to the Powers that the Commission should be dissolved.

I have, &c.

FRANCIS BERTIE

---

* See enclosure in No. 81

[27017] No. [illegible]

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Dec. 17, 10 a.m.)

(No. 208. Confidential.) Constantinople, December 16, 1908.
(Telegraphic.)

SERVIAN Government have handed to Austrian Chargé d'Affaires [illegible] Servia should [illegible] refusal Bosnia will be held responsible [illegible]

Immediate answer is requested.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[27102] No. [illegible]

Sir J. Lambert to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Dec. 21, 10 a.m.)

(No. 75. Confidential.) Constantinople, December 17, 1908.
(Telegraphic.) R

PRINCE SAID HALIM [illegible]
Sheikh-ul-Islam and [illegible] members [illegible]

[27123] No. [illegible]

Sir [illegible] to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Dec. 21.)

(No. 277.)

My Lord, [illegible]

assessment of the Grand Vizier.

[illegible] whether [illegible] revenue for assessment of [illegible] Despite [illegible] clause.

[illegible] which [illegible]

other [illegible] that the [illegible] many [illegible] Porte [illegible] political [illegible] cited [illegible] reply [illegible] them [illegible] gendarmerie [illegible] and [illegible] soldiers [illegible] and [illegible] of three [illegible]

It is stated that Judges were [illegible] murder [illegible] Grand Vizier.

As regards [illegible] facts have been clearly established [illegible] Porte's subsequent proceedings [illegible]

[27121] No. [illegible]

Sir [illegible] to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received Dec. [illegible])

(No. 91.)

(Telegraphic.)

Your Telegram No. 84 of [illegible]

M. Vazoff has already agreed to go to Peterswalde after Prince's [illegible] I would [illegible]

FO 424/248
ALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

27122, No. [illegible]

Sir F. Bertie to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received June 14.*)

No. [illegible] Confidential.

Rome, June 13, 1913.

[illegible]

27125 No. 164

Sir R. Paget to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 14.*)

(No. [illegible])

(Telegraphic) *Belgrade, June 13, 1913.*

FOR H.M. Minister at Vienna. No. 21.—

[illegible] Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the [illegible] Servian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] fighting, and that general orders [illegible] Servian troops only to resist Bulgarian [illegible] circumstances.

[27126] No. 165.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 15.*)

(No. 142.)

(Telegraphic) *Belgrade, June 13, 1913.*

S. R. 26/6. AGRARIAN conflict.

Owing to [illegible]sposition, I was unable to see Prime Minister myself to-day, but I

27127. No. [illegible]

[illegible]

(No. [illegible])

(Telegraphic)

[illegible]

27129 No. [illegible]

[illegible]

(No. [illegible])

(Telegraphic)

[illegible]

expresses

(Confidential.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

proposals

[illegible]

would express [illegible] Minister [illegible]

Minister [illegible]

being prepared [illegible]

Sofia.

(Repeated to Belgrade.)

[26822] No. 166.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 253.)

(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 13, 1913.*

Your telegram No. 75 of 11th June.

I do not believe Koritza can be obtained for Greece

FO 424/246 | PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON | SLEEVE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

[26321 N 16

Sept war

(N 47)

Imperial Hotel [illegible]

S

I NCEPT to Accounts [illegible] was
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible] the Ambassador
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible] Ambassador
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible] Ambassador
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible]

[27156] No. 173

[illegible] to Sir E. Grey (Received June 11)

(No. 97)
[illegible] June 13, 1913

[illegible]

27281 No. 174

[illegible] (Received June 1)

(No. 79)
[illegible] June 11, 1913

[illegible]

[27273] No. [illegible]

[illegible] (Received June 11)

(No. 71)
(Telegraphic)
[illegible]

Belgrade, June 11, 1913

[illegible] has received from Monsieur Pasitch a telegram which has been called for [illegible] this morning as both justifying the decision of the Emperor of Russia [illegible] text of the telegram addressed to the King of Servia.
(Sent to Sophia and Belgrade.)

[27286] No. 176.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 14.)

(No. 210.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 14, 1913.*

CABINET has been formed on lines of my immediately preceding telegram of 13th June.

[27287] No. 177.

[illegible] to Sir E. Grey (Received June 14.)

(No. 211)
[illegible] *Sophia, June 13, 1913.*

[illegible]

27289 No. [illegible]

[illegible] (Received June 11)

No. [illegible]
[illegible]

[27121] No. [illegible]

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir E. Grey. (No. 57 Political.)

(No. 561)
(Telegraphic) *Therapia, June 11, 1913.*

[illegible]

[27290] No. [illegible]

[illegible] (Received June 15.)

(No. 117)
[illegible]

[illegible]

[27291] No. 181

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 15.)

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 14, 1913.*

M. PASHITCH has tendered his resignation, and Court Martial has not yet been accepted by the King.
(Sent to Sophia.)

FO 424/248
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

[27325] No. 82

Mr. Ottley to Sir Arthur Nicolson—(Received June 16)

(No. 187)
Sir, *St. Petersburgh, June 12, 1913.*

AT the interview which Monsieur Sazonoff granted to me this afternoon, I explained to him the reasons for the delay in the despatch of your despatch No. 445 of the 11th instant to the Imperial Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, and Monsieur Sazonoff then proceeded to speak to me at some length on the subject of the Albanian question. His Excellency said that he had been much struck by the fact that, although the Albanian Provisional Government had been established for some months, it had not yet been recognized by any of the Powers. He thought that this was due to the fact that the Albanians had not yet had sufficient time to realize the difficulties of their position, and that they were still under the impression that they could obtain what they wanted by threats. He was convinced that, if the Powers were to refuse to recognize the Albanian Government, the latter would soon find itself in a very awkward position, and would be obliged to come to terms with Essad Pasha and the Greeks. Monsieur Sazonoff added that he had been much impressed by the fact that Essad Pasha had succeeded in keeping the Albanian Provisional Government in power for so long, and that he was convinced that, if Essad Pasha were to receive the support of the Powers, he would be able to establish a strong and stable Government in Albania.

I said that I was grateful to his Excellency for having given me this explanation, and that I would report what he had said to you by the first opportunity. I added that I was sure that you would be glad to learn that the Russian Government were in favour of the Albanian Provisional Government being recognized by the Powers, and that you would be glad to know that Monsieur Sazonoff was in favour of the Albanian Provisional Government being supported by the Powers.

Monsieur Sazonoff replied that he was in favour of the Albanian Provisional Government being supported by the Powers, but that he was not in favour of the Albanian Provisional Government being recognized by the Powers, as he thought that this would be premature. He added that he was in favour of the Albanian Provisional Government being supported by the Powers, because he thought that this would be the best way of preventing the Albanian Provisional Government from falling into the hands of the Greeks or the Serbians.

I have, &c.
HUGH O'BEIRNE.

[27326] No. 183

Mr. Ottley to Sir Arthur Nicolson—(Received June 16)

(No. 188)
Sir, *St. Petersburgh, June 12, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a translation of a telegram which I received from Mr. Consul Biliotti, No. 95 of the 11th instant, relative to the Imperial Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade's Servian colleague.

In speaking to me of this telegram on the 9th instant Monsieur Sazonoff referred to the last sentence, which he translated as meaning that Russia would not intervene against Servia in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia, but that Russia would intervene against Austria-Hungary in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia. Monsieur Sazonoff added that he thought that it would be a good thing if the Powers could agree to declare that they would not intervene in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia, as he thought that this would probably induce Austria-Hungary to refrain from declaring war on Servia. Monsieur Sazonoff suggested that the Powers might make a declaration to the effect that they would not intervene in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia, and that they would intervene against Austria-Hungary in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia.

I replied that I was sure that you would be glad to learn that Monsieur Sazonoff was in favour of the Powers declaring that they would not intervene in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia, and that they would intervene against Austria-Hungary in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia.

Monsieur Sazonoff replied that he was in favour of the Powers declaring that they would not intervene in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia, and that they would intervene against Austria-Hungary in the event of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Servia.

I have, &c.
HUGH O'BEIRNE.

[illegible] yet been received from the Imperial Legation.

I have, &c.
[illegible]

Enclosure No. 183.

Translation of Telegram from Mr. Consul Biliotti, dated Uskub, June 9, 1913.

[illegible] quatre [illegible] le plus [illegible] de sorte [illegible] plus [illegible]

C'est [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Re Lazaropole Service Distrain

[illegible] from Professor Mladenov's lecture, but [illegible] after the events described on [illegible] November 24th last. It appeared that [illegible] parts of Bulgaria were raided at the time by Servian villages. As is now [illegible] certain Servian [illegible] treated persons have been guilty [illegible] removal of [illegible] by reason of their religion, [illegible] Bulgarian Archbishop of Monastir [illegible] Petsho Kiff, Petsho Kiff, Nestor Zonetz Popoff. All [illegible] are said [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible]

[illegible] Servian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] the [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Archbishop of Monastir [illegible]

[illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Servian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Servian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Servian [

27407] No. 187*

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received June 16.)

Confidential

Sir, *Admiralty, June 15, 1913.*

I AM commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram dated the 14th June, from the Vice-Admiral, Second in Command, Mediterranean fleet (Vice-Admiral Oliver Bromley, K.C.B.).

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 187*.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Bromley to Admiralty.

June 14, 1913.

(Telegraphic.) VICTORIAN has Messrs. Cuthbertis, Montenegrin troops are arriving at Medua, and of their own accord drawn up with Union Jack at entrance and Skutari troops will rescind guns there.

Fear cannot say anything to restrain Montenegrins by any hostile act, and I have requested His Majesty's Minister at Cetinje to inquire from Montenegrin Government as to the disposal of troops at Medua.

...tes for news, they were told "Austria is our friend there here. We want to teach you to spread sedition."

About the same time there appeared in the Kristall Shop of [illegible] who was himself [illegible] part trade [illegible] front on [illegible]

I have, &c.
[illegible]

[27371] No. 188.

Sir E. Egerton (Belgrade) to Sir E. Grey. (Received June 16.)

(No. 530.)

Sir, *Belgrade, June 7, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. [illegible] of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a note which I received from the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible]

I have, &c.
[illegible]

Enclosure in No. 188.

Communicated to Servian Legation.

(No. 50.)

Sir, *Servian Legation, June 4, 1913.*

WITH reference to my letter No. [illegible] I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government of Servia, [illegible] the Treaty of Peace between Bulgaria and Turkey, [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Bulgaria

[27494] No. [illegible]

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey (Received June 10)

(No. 68)
Telegraphic
Cettinje, June 1, 1915

I HAVE HONOUR to report that Servian Delegate [illegible]

Many thanks have yet been received from Servian Minister [illegible] Servian troops [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Servian Government [illegible] Austrian troops [illegible]

[27529] No. 87

[illegible]

No. [illegible]
(Telegraphic)
Cettinje, June 1, 1915

MY despatch No. [illegible] Servian Minister [illegible] Montenegrin troops [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Servian Government [illegible] Austrian troops [illegible] Servian Government [illegible] Austrian troops [illegible] Servian Government [illegible] Austrian troops

e[illegible] not [illegible] Greece to [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] repeated what he had [illegible] Mr [illegible] that we should [illegible] be able to [illegible] Turkey to consent to cession to Greece [illegible] was still occupied by Italy

---

[27655] No. 195

[illegible] to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 16.)

No. 232) *Constantinople, June 14, 191*
(Telegraphic) [illegible]
[illegible] Ambassador, [illegible]

27587] No. 196

[illegible] Sir [illegible] (Received June 16.)

No. [illegible] *Petrograd, June 10, 1913.*
[illegible]
[illegible] Ambassador at [illegible] St. Petersburg.
[illegible]

27588] No. 197

[illegible] Sir [illegible] (Received June 16.)

No. [illegible] *Petrograd, June 10, 1913.*
[illegible]
[illegible] Ambassador at [illegible] St. Petersburg.
[illegible]

[27636] No. 198.

[illegible] Sir Edward [illegible] (Received June 16.)

No. 21.
(Telegraphic) *Sofia, June 16, 1913.*
[illegible]
[illegible] Your No. 20 of the 15th.
[illegible] I did not take respect[illegible]
[illegible] I have [illegible] Servian Minister has reported to his [illegible] that [illegible] Bulgarian representations [illegible]
[illegible] Powers.

(Continued [illegible]
[illegible] Bulgarian attitude.

[27657] No. 199

[illegible] to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 217)
(Telegraphic) R. *Belgrade, June 16, 1913.*
MY immediately preceding telegram of 15th June.
I learn that M. Pashitch has withdrawn his resignation, and is prepared to go to St. Petersburgh if meeting can be arranged.
(Sent to Sophia.)

27482 No. 200

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Buchanan.

No. 156.
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 16, 1913.*
[illegible] Your telegram No. 214 of 15th June.
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible] that Italy and [illegible] have [illegible]
[illegible] Servian [illegible] Kuprulu [illegible]
[illegible]

Albania
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible] Marquis Imperiali [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Ambassador [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

[23870] No. 202.

Sir Edward Grey [illegible] Sir L. Mallet.

(No. 88.)
Sir,
[illegible]
I am, &c.
(For Grey)

(26961] No. 203.

[illegible]

(No. [illegible])
Sir,
[illegible]
I am, &c.
(For Grey)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[27802] No. 208.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 100. (Confidential.)
(Telegraphic) *Athens, June 17, 1913.*

THE Greek Minister informs me that the Bulgarians intended to attack Servians and Greeks without declaration of war, but he supposes that, owing to proposed meeting at St. Petersburgh, they will not do so.

[27806] No. 209.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 243.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 17, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 208 of 12th June.

The Bulgarian Government have received from Servian respecting rejection of offensive and defensive alliance, suggesting the establishment of a neutral zone in all disputed territories pending ratification of general settlement.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

27815 No. 210.

Mr. Rumbold (Sofia) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 244.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 17, 1913.*

I HAVE reason to believe that the Greek Government and the Servian Government have arranged mutual gates to St. Petersburgh at once and that they are urging Montenegro to do so.

This is the result of the Bulgarian Government, who have come to the conclusion that it would probably be advantageous to take conditions before despatch of delegates.

My Greek and Servian colleagues inform me that their respective armies have been strictly charged to act only on the defensive.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[27812] No. 211.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 148.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 17, 1913.*

DUKE OF ANDRIA, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, arrived here on 13th June for a special purpose. It is common talk here that the object of his visit is to offer the mediation of the Russian Government to settle the differences between Servia and Bulgaria.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[27816] No. 212.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 77.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, June 17, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs informed me to-day that, if war broke out, Roumania would occupy Line from Turtukai to Baltchik.

(Sent to Sofia.)

[27319] No. 213.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 49.
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, June 17, 1913.*

PRECAUTIONS are being openly taken against a possible coup de main which the General Staff professes to believe contemplated by Bulgarians, who have secretly raised their force in this town from 500 to 1,200. Considerable anxiety exists in consequence.

27824] No. 214.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

[By Post.]

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, June 17, 1913.*

SIR E. Howard's despatch No. 1 of 1st January.

M. Pichon has received from M. Psichari [illegible] of yesterday's conversation with Greek Minister at Belgrade. Text of telegram No. 2 of 13th June.

In pursuance of agreement between the three Powers, Greek Government have agreed to the abandonment of Greek fortress of Rupel on the frontier, and it is expected that they will give up the islands which they were compelled to lay down their arms to the Powers. The Powers will then withdraw their fleets from Greek waters, which would be given to Bulgaria at the Peace Conference. Greek islands would then be left to Turkey, with the result above described.

The Greek Government have, it is reported by the French Minister at Athens, telegraphed that they have no objection to accept the proposal from the Ambassadors that the islands should be left to Turkey, but that they consider that Greece should receive compensation on the mainland, and suggest that Kavalla and Drama should be given to Greece.

It is satisfactory that the Powers have at last arrived at a definite agreement of any kind. It would, however, be a matter for regret if the settlement should upset the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

M. Pichon has instructed the French Ambassador at Constantinople to support the Ambassadors' proposal.

[27822] No. 215.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 222.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, June 17, 1913.*

SOUTHERN frontier of Albania.

Minister for Foreign Affairs having expressed [illegible] of memorandum embodying your telegram No. 153 of 16th June to Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will give it to his colleagues at [illegible].

[27584] No. 216.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 88.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 17, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 92 of 15th June.

M. Skouloudis made the same communication to me. I replied that I could not say whether it would be possible to obtain the exact settlement outlined, but that we would continue our endeavours to get an agreement of the Powers on a solution that would not, in our opinion, be altogether impossible for Greece to accept.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

[27688 No. 217

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot

(No. 85)
Foreign Office, Jan. 17, 1913.
Sir,
Your despatch No. 9 of the 11th ...
I have ... that we have ... Such ... would ...

[27607] No. 18

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(No. 28)
(Telegraphic) R. Foreign Office, Jan. 17, 1913.
INDEMNITY to naval officers.
... British ... Financial Commissioner of Public Services ... despatch No. 10 of 30th ... Sir ... Abraham's telegram No. 21 of 15th ... sent to you by ... today.

[28189] No. 21

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside

No. 6
Sir, Foreign Office, January 17, 1913.
I HAVE ... the ... to ... the Vienna ... the note to Sofia ... that I would ... I ... regret as ... I ... would leave it ... whether ... was ... I ... appeared ... that ... states ... with ... I ... the ... had ... Sofia together. As to the ... of ... I felt that ... could ... Bulgaria ... Servia ... saved ... other ... assisted ... of ... peace ... of ... have ... would ... to ... if ... was ... kept ... I ... the ... that they ... were ... be ... it would ... as ... was ... Bulgaria.
The Hungarian Minister said that ... that ... Bulgarian Minister ... I ... Vienna ... I ... I ... I am, &c.
E. GREY

[26960] No. 220

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Buchanan

(No. 225)
Sir, Foreign Office, June 17, 1913.
COUNT BENCKENDORFF asked Sir L. Mallet, on the 14th June, to remind me that the question of compensation to Montenegro must not be forgotten. His Excellency had received several instructions to bring the matter before the meeting of Ambassadors, but he felt sure that we should be glad to find an opportunity of doing so, if any assistance could be given in that direction, as it would facilitate matters.
There were three ways in which compensation could be arranged: (1) by territorial compensation; (2) by assistance in irrigation; (3) by financial assistance.
I am, &c.
E. GREY

[26959] No. 221

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Buchanan

(No. 226)
Sir, Foreign Office, June 17, 1913.
COUNT BENCKENDORFF ... Sir L. Mallet ... whether I would accept ... that ... was ... asked for.
His Excellency ... Sir L. Mallet ... would be ... to this effect ... Sir L. Mallet ... that ... would ... this ... would ... I am, &c.
E. GREY

[28368] No. 22

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright

(No. 141)
Sir, Foreign Office, June 17, 1913.
THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador ... the ... of ... decision ... Servia ... the Albanian ... Servia ... remarked ... of the ... regret, ... caught ... there, ... verbal ...
I am, &c.
E. GREY

Enclosure in No. 22

Note communiquée par le Comte Mensdorff

(Traduction)

DANS ... pourrait ... mesures ... et alliances ... France ... effective ... remarches ... conformément ... 22 mars ... Occasion ... la question ...

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres, le 16 juin, 1913.

(Traduction)

Evacuation ... par les Serbes

Des troupes serbes ... sur le territoire albanais ...

Sur le ... de Scutari à Prizrend—

Peshka (34 kilom. de Scutari)
Tersha Maht (43 kilom. de Scutari)

FOR 424/244 ... PERMISSION OF THE ...

[illegible] Vezir (Regiment Vezir 68 [illegible] Scutari), avec trois [illegible] bataillons
[illegible] Chef de la Mirdite, 40 bataillons de Scutari), avec deux bataillons

Signé [illegible] commencé de procéder à recueillir des signatures sur les registres ouverts à cet effet dans les sandjaks [illegible] Scutari, Dibra et Ipek. Ces trois sandjaks [illegible] population totale de 400,000 habitants environ. Le pays [illegible] les soulèvements et les rencontres armées.

En [illegible] Gouvernement impérial et royal est sans [illegible] la part [illegible] Autriche-Hongrie résultant [illegible] engagé à Zadrima, en Albanie, que les autorités serbes occupant [illegible] exigent de la population [illegible] contributions.

[illegible] Autriche-Hongrie et Royaume-Uni [illegible] autorités serbes [illegible] Albanie [illegible] entre [illegible] Serbes, [illegible] comprendre [illegible] refus de [illegible] forcer

[illegible] Zadrima [illegible] Dukagjin [illegible] route du Drin [illegible] dans [illegible] par la [illegible] Serbes forestiers, est assignée à l'Albanie.

[illegible] Serbes occupent encore le territoire [illegible] Serbes pour l'Albanie et qu'ils [illegible]

[illegible] Serbes, [illegible] pour [illegible] Albanie [illegible]

[illegible] Royal [illegible] Serbes [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Sir E. GREY [illegible] communications sur [illegible] Serbes [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Serbes [illegible] Albanie [illegible]

Veuillez [illegible] Autriche-Hongrie [illegible] plusieurs copies [illegible] Gouvernement Royal [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Albanie

[illegible] Albanie [illegible]

28369] No. 223

Sir Fairfax Cartwright to Sir E. Grey.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 129)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 17, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the following [illegible] Austro-Hungarian Ambassador [illegible] to-day:—

[illegible] Austro-Hungarian [illegible] approbation [illegible] Serbian [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Austro-Hungarian [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Albanie [illegible] Albanie

[27837] No. 226

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received Jan. 15.*)

(No. 5)

Constantinople, Jan. 14, 1913.

I HAVE [illegible] No. 52 of the 7th instant, I have [illegible] to report that His Majesty's Government [illegible] (No. 5) of the 3rd instant, [illegible] the Greek Government [illegible] the Greek Press [illegible] the Greek Press [illegible]

In my last [illegible] the Greek Patriarchate has sent a message to the effect that threats were being made by Bulgarian officers [illegible] a certain number of persons stated that the Metropolitan of Adrianople was not entering the limits of Eparchy that Paramythi the Bulgarian [illegible] school, and that [illegible] reported from Kerasovo to Argyro. His Holiness has [illegible] from the Greek Consul.

I have &c.

GERARD LOWTHER.

Enclosure in No. 226

Consul Gaisford to Sir G. Lowther.

No. 52

Sir, *Salonica, Dec. 7, 1912.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government

[illegible] proposals all [illegible] forty meeting were definitely rejected [illegible] Austro-Hungarian reservations. The [illegible] Commission should proceed to the examination of the [illegible] Commission is to be avoided, if the Balkan delegates [illegible] the question of their position on the Commission was to be entirely [illegible] proceedings of the committees. The Russian press sought [illegible] the Balkan delegates, and suggested [illegible] Balkan delegates should certainly be given [illegible] of the war of their Governments [illegible] certain date, [illegible] request [illegible] Monsieur Margerie urged the Balkan [illegible] to insert in the conference work by the committees, pointing out [illegible] of severe criticism, [illegible] Report. The [illegible] Balkan delegates, supported [illegible] Monsieur Margerie [illegible] the assembly, as we considered that the [illegible] delegates should be [illegible] His Majesty's Government, that [illegible] to proceed to [illegible] work of the conference.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian delegates' sitting was suspended [illegible] Ambassadors [illegible] the Balkan delegates to come together. As a result of [illegible] Bulgarian delegates [illegible] of the committees, the [illegible] and the position of the Balkan delegates was settled, the work of the conference [illegible] general conversation [illegible] matter.

The [illegible] reports of the committees were then [illegible] Bulgarian delegates [illegible] Vice-president, Sir Edward Grey's [illegible] Monsieur Hellferich and Monsieur Raffalovich [illegible] put forward for the [illegible] full committee, which [illegible] respectively [illegible] delegates of the [illegible] Bulgaria and [illegible] the allies'. [illegible] Roumanian delegates [illegible] Bulgarian delegates [illegible] not [illegible] Bulgarian delegates [illegible] Monsieur Hellferich [illegible] Grassi were most strongly opposed to [illegible] Monsieur Raffalovich [illegible] the selection of Monsieur Hellferich [illegible] to which he objected. The Turkish delegates [illegible] which the Bulgarian delegates [illegible] general [illegible] was [illegible] Monsieur Margerie, the president of the Commission, [illegible] the [illegible] should be present so far as possible [illegible] Monsieur Hellferich and Monsieur Raffalovich would be asked to represent [illegible] charged with the [illegible] of the committees' labours. It was [illegible] arranged that [illegible] reports should be [illegible] to these committees whose [illegible] to report to the conference.

With [illegible] to the [illegible] regarding the Aegean islands, the Greek delegates [illegible] that which is to be [illegible] question of [illegible] sovereignty of the islands. Both the Austrian and Italian [illegible] have been [illegible] Greek delegates [illegible] to [illegible] respectively, they would only [illegible] that these islands should [illegible] to the Ottoman Government [illegible] Austrian's 'rapporteur.'

By general [illegible] the following [illegible] were finally submitted [illegible] approval:

Committee of the Dodecanese—

Vice-president, M. Hellferich (German).
Rapporteur, Sir Paul Harvey (British).

Committee on the examination of nationality—

Vice-president, M. Raffalovich (Russian).
Rapporteur, M. Laguet (French).

Committee on concessions—

Vice-president, M. Vopi (Italian).
Rapporteur, M. Adler (Austrian).

In view of the general recognition that a certain rough justice was done by this arrangement, and of the danger of giving considerable personal offence both to the Germans and the Russians by pressing our objections, we thought it right to acquiesce in the above proposals.

No vice-president has been at present selected for the committee, which at a later

stage [illegible] question of the guarantees [illegible] by the Balkan States for the discharge of the obligations [illegible] drawn upon it.

The *procès-verbaux* of the first three meetings of the Commission are forwarded in a further despatch.

We have &c.
LANCELOT D[illegible]
H. P. HARVEY.

27829) No. 285.

Sir G. Lenthall (Sir E. [illegible]) to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 18.*)

No. 285.)
(Telegraphic.) [illegible] *Constantinople, June 18, 1913.*

[illegible] will [illegible] visit to Athens [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed Prime Minister of War, Minister of Marine, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, and [illegible] Committee of Ex[illegible] Imperial Ottoman Bank.

27954 No. 286.

Sir E. Egerton (Sir E. Grey) to Sir G. Lenthall.

(No. 286.)
(Telegraphic.) [illegible] *Foreign Office, June 18, 1913.*

Your telegram No. 215 of the [illegible] of sales [illegible].

You are [illegible] to communicate the [illegible] [illegible] copy made [illegible] Allies [illegible] not [illegible] Ottoman Government [illegible] the latter had not [illegible] Ottoman [illegible] ready to [illegible] Balkan [illegible].

27964, No. 230.

Sir H. Rumbold (Sofia) to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 18.*)

No. 215.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sofia, June 18, 1913.*

MILITARY [illegible] is not [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Servian frontier [illegible] completed. Approximate [illegible] as follows:—

First [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Rupel, Seres, Petrich, [illegible] Second [illegible] under [illegible] Kavalla, [illegible] Servian frontier [illegible] Third [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] another [illegible] Fourth [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Kostendil and Sofia [illegible] Fifth [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Vidin [illegible] Brigades [illegible] at Shumla, [illegible] Varna and Dobrudja. Demirkassir Series, [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Chatalja.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

(27966] No. 231.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 18.*)

(No. 87.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 18, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that the last telegrams which he had just received from Balkans led him to take a more pessimistic view of the situation than he had done of late. It seemed to him as if Bulgarian intention of going to the conference at St. Petersburg was rather to be reassured as to the verdict of the Emperor of Russia. His information went to show that the army demanded immediate war of distant event, and the [illegible] of the King was equivocal. Minister for Foreign Affairs was not quite clear whether Servia was really satisfied with the Emperor of Russia's action and whether she was sincerely

FO 424/246 ALL RIGHTS WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

willing to abide by his award In the opinion, Servia being in possession of territories she claimed, it was doubtful whether she would surrender them unless compelled to do so by force

I tried to sound Minister for Foreign Affairs as to what he thought of the attitude of Roumania He was very vague in his reply, but admitted there was some reason to believe that Servia was making advances to Roumania, though he thought so far with little success

Roumania's attitude, he said, would depend on whether Bulgaria was willing to pay to her forfeiture neutrality proof

The Servian Minister called on me to-day and he too is very pessimistic as to the situation He said that it was impossible for New Servia to be cut off from contact with Greece, as in that case her commerce would be strangled by Bulgaria and Austria on the other, and a year might elapse before Adrianople railway was built As war was inevitable within two or three years time, it was perhaps better to fight out the question at issue now Servia could only lose by waiting longer, for a few years' peace would increase the strength of Bulgaria enormously

---

[27281. No. 232

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Lowther

(No. 268)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 18, 1913*

YOUR telegram No. 270 of 14th June Murder of Grand Vizier and violation of domicile of British subject by police.

I approve action taken by your Excellency If apology is offered and an undertaking given to make good damages I shall be prepared to consider this sufficient in view of the special circumstances of this case

---

27800] No. 233.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Bering.

(No. 180)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 18, 1913.*

SIR F. ELLIOT'S telegram No. 98. Confidential, of 17th June alleged atrocities

Can you ascertain anything with regard to the alleged design of Italy to retain Asty[1] etc.

25446] No. 234

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

No. 378.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 18, 1913.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 713 of the 30th April last relative to the seizure of Ottoman coal ships by the Greek and Bulgarian authorities in the occupied territories, I transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Athens,* forwarding the reply of the Greek Government to the representations made to them on the subject, which is of an unsatisfactory character

In view of the recent conclusion of peace, it appears to me that it would be convenient to submit the question of the difficulty to the International Commission in Paris.

Your Excellency should inform the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs that it is my view, and I ask him for an expression of his opinion to the subject

I am, &c.
E. GREY

---

* No. 36.

[28054] No. 235.

Sir R. Crawford (Sofia) to Sir E. Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(Confidential.)

Dear Tyrrell *Hotel Bristol, Vienna, Pentecost, 1913*

I [illegible] are two matters [illegible] about which [illegible] Sir E. Grey [illegible] they are [illegible]

last week I was present at the [illegible] of [illegible] was to [illegible] assembled [illegible] the [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] he [illegible] which would [illegible] in progress [illegible] Nish [illegible] many efforts [illegible] was [illegible] consideration [illegible] free [illegible] up the [illegible] which [illegible] eventually [illegible] as well [illegible] enter into [illegible] already [illegible] discussed [illegible] should [illegible] may be [illegible] confidence [illegible] open [illegible] the [illegible] any [illegible] it would be preferable that [illegible] securities [illegible] been made by the Ottoman Government to sell the [illegible] Turkish [illegible] sale, and [illegible] the question [illegible] of special [illegible] other [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] but [illegible] doubt were so that [illegible] developments [illegible] point The latter [illegible] Government's [illegible] Constantinople

As regards the [illegible] finance [illegible] the troops [illegible] lemoral salon

Now as to reforms I have [illegible] programme [illegible] with the [illegible] Turkish [illegible]

[1639] N

for Asia Minor after enquiry into the circumstances. The programme has been approved by the delegates (given to understand) [illegible] at once [illegible] Northern Epirus [illegible] steps should [illegible] Meanwhile, [illegible] the execution of the scheme [illegible] the temporary [illegible] Powers [illegible] Ministers [illegible] commission [illegible] Turkey [illegible] with the [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Greek [illegible] Turk [illegible] Greek [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] proposals [illegible] with [illegible] Greek [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Turk [illegible] Greek [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Greek

Enclosure 11 in No. 237

Sir F. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 11.)

Sir, *Paris, June 18, 1913.*

I HAVE [illegible] report [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

28133] No. 242

Sir H. Paget to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 19.*)

(No. [illegible])
(Telegraphic) *Belgrade, June 19, 1913.*

SERVIAN Government consider that Bulgarian concentration of troops on Serbian frontier [illegible] Ministers [illegible] Prime Minister [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government [illegible] Bulgarian Government

Enclosure No 23

Sir I Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey

No 1.

Sir, *Paris, June 19, 1913*

I HAVE the honour to report that the first meeting took place this morning of the [illegible] of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to examine the pecuniary claims of the belligerents.

M. Pichon [illegible] welcome to the representatives of the Powers, and proposed that the work of examination should be entrusted to the Ottoman Debt Council, which [illegible] should [illegible] to the claims [illegible] the Balkan States. [illegible] the Ottoman Debt Council [illegible] the Balkan States [illegible] the Powers [illegible] the Ottoman Debt Council [illegible] the Powers [illegible] the Ottoman Debt Council [illegible] the Powers [illegible] the Ottoman Debt Council

mesures soient prises afin que le dit *statu quo*, garanti par les traités internationaux, soit sauvegardé et garanti à l'avenir. Mémorandum relatif sera envoyé prochainement."

[28261] No. 252.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, June 20, 1913.*

REFERENCE Foreign Office telegram No. 105 of 19th June. Italy and Ægean islands.
There is no doubt that the Italian Minister has made communications as reported. How far, if represented his personal opinion only must be left to conjecture.
(Sent to Rome.)

[28276] No. 253.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 150.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 20, 1913.*

SERVIAN reply concerning revision of treaty, which was received here yesterday, is practically the same as that contained in my despatch No. 100. It amounts to a refusal.

The Servian Government while rejecting the idea of condominium, are renewing their proposal to the Bulgarian Government for a reduction of effectives which they represent would at all events remove the great danger and will not affect rights and writings of the dispute.
(Sent to Sofia.)

[28278] No. 254.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cettinje, June 20, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 97 of 13th June.
Minister for Foreign Affairs told me last evening that Montenegro could not take part in event of conflict between Servia and Bulgaria and that country was therefore in the hands of Powers which refused to intervene on the side of Europe. Prime Minister was leaving in order to inspect troops at Ipek and hoped that a meeting of the Premiers of Servia to the advantage of Montenegro could be arranged. King was expected. It will Bulgaria Minister for Foreign Affairs decided that Bulgaria was making advances to Essad Pasha that Montenegrin Government should not be aware and that he had to come to an understanding with Prussian Government at Vienna, accepting their offer to be Minister of War. Unfortunately Essad Pasha had withdrawn at the request of Austrian and Italian consuls, to whom was Essad Pasha has some precipitate action out of vexation. He could not Montenegrin Government originally advised him to make himself ready for Albania, but had subsequently urged him to remain quiet for fear of provoking Austria to the intervention.

[28281] No. 255.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 226.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, June 20, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 218 of 13th June.
Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that, while Servian Government will only accept arbitration on condition that it is not restricted to points raised by treaty, Bulgarian Government insist on its being so restricted. Russian Government is making all its influence to induce latter to accept arbitration on all points in dispute.
Bulgarian Minister, whom I have seen previously, represented the matter somewhat differently, and said that if Servian Government did not modify its present attitude his Government would look on a conflict as almost inevitable.

[28279] No. 256.

Viscount Kitchener to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 75.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, June 20, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 42 of 20th June.
No news of the arrival of Turks reported at Sollum, but not yet confirmed. I will let your Excellency know if they arrive there.

[27983] No. 257.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 271.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

BULKAN Financial Commission at Paris ask for copies of any concessions granted by Brussels Government Orientale recently in respect of ceded territories. Please send as soon as possible any documents you can obtain, and report by telegraphic abstract of British subjects or companies interested therein.

[28370] No. 258.

*Sir E. Grey to Mr. Crackanthorpe.**

(No. 213.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

YOU should call on Minister for Foreign Affairs and suggest to him that Ambassadors possibly of a solution of South Albanian question by concession of demarcation through Sulova as a starting point to the coast, but local pressure of Italy and especially Kavaja by strategical and geographical considerations.
German Ambassador said he was afraid Austria would not accept, and that only concession possible on their part was retrocession of Durazzo and this Austria could not offer while chance of agreement existed. I feared it was too late.
I just suggest an idea you may like to put before Austrian and Italian Ambassadors. But I have little hope that Austrian Government will agree to it, if so, it would be for them to put the proposal forward. I have no other suggestions to make.

(To Paris only.)
If Minister for Foreign Affairs has any observations on your telegram No. 80 of 7th June I should be glad to know, as Ambassadors will be leaving for Cannes to-morrow for London for short consultation.

[28138] No. 259.

Sir Edward Grey to Viscount Kitchener.

(No. 72.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from His Majesty's representative at Rome 19th June.
"The press states to-day that a preliminary agreement regarding Derna has been negotiating for ten days with Aziz for evacuation by Turkish troops, who are now stated to be on their way to Sollum."

[27723] No. 260.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 37.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

THE Servian Chargé d'Affaires came to see Sir A. Mallet on the 11th June.
He complained very bitterly of the Bulgarian attitude, and expressed his fear that they were preparing for a conflict and were determined not to listen to reason.

* Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 466).

the mentioned places in occupation of Servian troops to which Bulgarian troops had succeeded. In one case they had withdrawn on representations being made, in another, where they were in superior force, they had refused to withdraw.

I explained at some length the reasons for which Servia must continue to demand revision of the treaty, and when Sir L. Mallet suggested that they should abandon the question of the cession of territory or the cession of revision of the treaty and that the offer to do so would improve their position very greatly and would show that they were not aggressive, as set forth, he continued to argue in favour of the Servian contention.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29001] No. 261

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 127.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

I HAVE had an interview with the Austrian Ambassador to-day to suggest that it might be advisable to avoid the same difficulties as those which had arisen in connection with the Albanian coast by taking Scutari as the starting point of the coast.

I observed that Servia would not accept this suggestion. If the decision should be to cede territory to Greece, the Kavalla-Vlach territory to Greece, more attention would have to be paid to Servian claims.

I said that I feared that it was too late for a concession to secure isolation, and I did not offer this suggestion myself.

In the course of this conversation the Ambassador said that Germany had been credited with strong Greek sympathies, but he thought that the report had given exaggerated impressions of German feeling. Germany had always recognised that Austria could not be expected to give way about Scutari.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29002] No. 262

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 127.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

THE Austrian Ambassador informed me to-day that he had received instructions to state at the next meeting of Ambassadors that Austria accepted the proposed frontier respecting the protection of Albanians left outside Servian territory, and that Austria agreed upon previously as regards part of the whole area generally under which Djakova was ceded to Servia. I have since received from M. Hartwig the Austrian Government have stated in the press that Austria had restricted its original demand because it had since foreseen and that the alteration was of small importance, but now that the Austrian Government had made a point of saying that the alteration was definitely proposed by Austria, it was clear that there was some importance to be attached to it in any case. Count Berchtold left out in the interest of the proceedings of the meeting the original declaration should be upheld.

I said that I was reproached from two sides in a similar way. I was reproached because the Austrian Government delayed the confirmation of the promise to Servia that Austria would withdraw, whilst it was at all times my obligation of good faith that we should make with all urging the terms already agreed to. The confirmation was suspended because Austria would not agree with Russia and Italy on an alteration of its terms, but upon that point. Whether their definitive when agreed upon should be communicated to Servia or not had not been discussed. With regard to the second reproach, that the Ambassadors had not made their decision public, I should be reluctant in its original form, or indeed in any way, but exactly the same way by suggesting that Austria and Russia should agree upon a declaration. In both cases I held that the original terms of the resolution should not be repeated or altered.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[27983] No. 263.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 20, 1913.*

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna,* forwarding a request from the British delegate on the Balkan Commission to be furnished with a list of any contracts or concessions recently obtained by foreigners in respect of properties situated in the territories ceded by the Ottoman Empire to the Balkan States.

I am directed to request that you will move the Board of Trade to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the purpose.

In the event of the records of the Board of Trade in this respect being incomplete, I am to suggest that it would be desirable to obtain the assistance of the Chambers of Commerce in the Balkan States, and that you will move the Board of Trade to cause such communications to be addressed to those Chambers as may be necessary for the purpose.

I am to request that you will move the Board of Trade to cause the information required to be furnished to this Department with as little delay as possible.

I am also to point out that it may be desirable that the Board of Trade should, if they think fit, communicate unofficially with the Chambers of Commerce in the Balkan States, in order that they may be informed of the nature of the British interests which are likely to be affected by the concessions which may be granted by the Governments of those States, and of the steps which they may take to protect their interests.

Any communications which may be received by the Board of Trade in response to this Office letter will be forwarded to the Foreign Office, and the Board of Trade will be informed in due course what action the proposals may receive, when, it is hoped, the information required in your despatch will be available.

[28341] No. 264

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 116.)
Sir, *Belgrade, June 10, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a translation of a speech made by the Skupshtina on the 13th instant, which may be of interest.

Public opinion in Servia has undergone a very considerable change since receipt by King Peter of the telegram from the Czar which has become less hopeful and uncompromising. M. Pashitch's phrase to the effect that in case there should be a change of policy the Skupshtina would be consulted, although not in the exact remark that "Servia's policy remains unchanged," expresses the necessity of facing the pressure from Russia, and it has since been confirmed that there is no change in their policy that in other circumstances it might not be modified. This impression is confirmed by an article in the *Samouprava* of yesterday's date, which says that Servia is willing to submit to the arbitration of the Czar, and hopes that he will take into account Servia's sacrifices and victories during the war. There is no mention of any condition to the effect that Servia would agree to arbitration provided it were on general principles and not strictly on the basis of the treaty, as was stipulated by M. Pashitch some three days ago (see my telegram No. 112 of the 7th instant).

In my despatch No. 85 of the 24th April I had the honour to suggest that, whatever attitude the Servians might think proper to adopt, they would be forced in the end to do what they would be unable to orders from Russia, and that the whole question was in the hands of the Czar. But, apart from this, although there has been considerable blustering, any real desire to try conclusions with Bulgaria has, I think, been far less prominent than just at first. It will probably have been observed that although the Servian Government have on several occasions sent peremptory notes to the Bulgarian Government, they have been careful to avoid anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and yet they must have been aware that every day's postponement was to the advantage of Bulgaria and decreased their own chances of success.

Under the circumstances it may be assumed that the Russian intervention

* No. 237 † No. 257

welcome, nor is there any likelihood whatever that, if the award of the Czar be given against Servia, she will as M Pashitch is so fond of saying, cut herself adrift from Russia and immediately throw herself into Austria Hungary Some disappointment and grumbling there must, of course, be but nothing sufficiently serious to shake Russian influence

I have, &c
RALPH PAGET.

Enclosure in No 264

Proceedings in Skupshtina on June 5, 1913

(Translation)

IN the course of a question put to M Proskovitz (Young Radical) and M Marinkovitz (Progressist) M Pashitch said that up to the present the Servian Government had not received any proposal from the Great Powers with regard to the Adrianople question

In putting a question to M Daskaloff respecting the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, Mr Proskovitz observed that "the Servian Government [illegible] policy to the detriment of the conquered territories) resolves, step by step, to the Skupshtina Should it be found necessary to depart from the present policy, the Government would not do so without previously consulting and without the consent of the Skupshtina"

M Daskaloff declared himself ready to furnish the reply He stated that the policy followed by the Skupshtina had undergone no change, that the Government lacks [illegible] to believe, that their interests [illegible] through the revision of the treaty as still [illegible] and that accordingly there was no reply [illegible] to the question [illegible] Servia Should this same result be expected with regard to the Servian proposal from Bulgaria All the Government have done up to this has served in order to clear up the situation They feel that the interests of Servia and the Servian people [illegible] the hands of the Government

M Marinkovitch declared that the Czar's [illegible] was a proof that the Servian interests [illegible] reign [illegible] but, as has seemed so often the case during recent decisions Servia's interests

M Lyuba Jovanovitch (Ex-Minister President, Old Radical) stated His [illegible] we will never allow it"

M Marinkovitch [illegible] by declaring that "the Skupshtina must never allow Servia to [illegible] Russia" and on the following [illegible] Should a question arise [illegible] take place at St Petersburg the Bulgarian ambassador must be recalled, Servo-Bulgarian [illegible] must be broken off, and Bulgaria declared the whole of the territory occupied by the allies"

After saying a few words on [illegible] which were received in the course of the day, M Pashitch stated that the Government knew [illegible] to the above interpellations The Government, he added, [illegible] Servia [illegible] policy which, owing to the importance [illegible] was of the highest national and state importance Should [illegible] by the Skupshtina appear [illegible] Government's attitude, the Cabinet would [illegible] take its resignation [illegible] the place for anybody who believes he can better [illegible] Servia's policy"

[28324] No 265.

Sir C Louther to Sir Edward Grey. (received June 21)

(No 531)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 16, 1913.*

I HAVE [illegible] to forward [illegible] despatch from His Majesty's vice-consul at Dedeagatch No 2 with reference to [illegible] movements of Bulgarian troops

I have &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure No 265

Vice-Consul Peters to Sir G Lowther.

(No 12)

Sir, *Dedeagatch, June 7, 1913*

I AM [illegible] to report that commissariat preparations have been going on for some time past, and that [illegible] movements of troops

Le corps [illegible] bulgare qui se trouvait à Gallipoli et Bulair traverse actuellement [illegible] Enos, se dirigeant par étapes journalières sur Dedeagatch et Stavroupolis Le commandement [illegible] passera dans quelques jours

Infanterie, artillerie, cavalerie, équipages [illegible] provisions, munitions, [illegible] sont [illegible] par trains spéciaux [illegible] intervalles

Les deux régiments bulgares "Vrana" et "Boris" [illegible] avec leurs équipages [illegible]

Les [illegible] sont [illegible], d'après [illegible] rapatriés dans leurs foyers [illegible] Bulgarie

Les [illegible] sont [illegible] bonne [illegible] Les [illegible] représailles [illegible] pratiquées [illegible]

Veuillez, &c
(Signed) PETERS

[28329] No [illegible]

Sir [illegible] to Sir Edward Grey. (received June 24)

(No. 546)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 21, 1913*

I HAVE [illegible] with reference to [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] at Dedeagatch [illegible] movements of Bulgarian troops

I have, &c
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure in No 266

Vice-Consul Phillipps to Sir G Lowther.

(No 20 [illegible])

Sir, *Dedeagatch, June 19, 1913*

I HAVE [illegible] to report that the Prince Nicholas's Vapeur Boris arrived [illegible] with troops from Dedeagatch [illegible] the [illegible] Yesterday the 18th [illegible] Russian steamer Arsiul [illegible] 2,000 infantry from Dedeagatch [illegible] today the steamship Boris [illegible] 1,000 soldiers and 150 men from the same port

Up to the present the number of troops [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] would be about 7,000 men of whom subsequently left for Drama

Meanwhile the railway has been constantly used for the transport of troops &c from Thrace to Macedonia

The transport of troops by sea to Cavalla is expected to last three or four days Local Bulgarians imply that Bulgaria will then be in a position to deal energetically with the allies on all points of difference

Owing to the existence of cholera at Drama most of the Bulgarian troops there have been withdrawn from the town and encamped on the surrounding hills

A strict censorship of letters leaving Cavalla and Drama exists No one may enter or leave the town without permit The port also remains closed to all [illegible] if notice be previously given, and permission obtained, vessels bringing foodstuffs may unload such cargo here, but may not land or take on board passengers, or discharge or load any other cargo, including mails No communication between captain or crew and

persons on shore will be permitted, and all vessels arriving at Cavalla must do so in the daytime, and will draw from the port at night.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

[28315] No. 267

Consul-General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 50.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, June 20, 1913.*

KING OF GREECE left for Athens this afternoon.

[28496] No. 268

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 218.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 21, 1913.*

I HAVE heard from various sources that the Servian authorities are taking steps to withdraw their full force in the event of war against Bulgaria, and will only oppose a small force to the Austrians. They would create an impression of victory thereby, and thus the Bulgarians would be forced to sue for peace. This is the real reason for the Servian proposals to the Greek Government respecting the treatment of Bulgarians and Greeks in Salonica.

[28497] No. 269

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 219.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 21, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 213 of 17th June.

Servian reply to Bulgarian note respecting disarmament was to the effect that to-day Servian Government would suggest Bulgarian proposals should be examined in the ordinary course.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[28498] No. 270.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

No. 221. (Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 21, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 216 of 18th June.

I HAD a conversation with Prime Minister. He states that Bulgarian Government cannot submit any further demands outside treaty or agree to revise treaty. If Russia wishes to avoid war she must come to an arrangement at Belgrade and oblige Servian Government to accept reasonable terms.

He stated that it is not a case for Great Powers. Emperor of Russia is arbitrator under treaty, and they look to His Imperial Majesty to decide the outstanding differences within the limits of that agreement.

Even if Prime Ministers of other three Powers go to St. Petersburgh, we will not go unless we receive previous assurance on above-mentioned lines.

I pointed out that the question of peace or war would have to be decided now within a very few days.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[28952] No. 271

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 123.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 21, 1913.*

WE are much concerned at the outlook. You should express the hope that the Bulgarian Government will reply favourably to the Russian proposals when they go to St. Petersburgh.

[28952] No. 272

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 21, 1913.*

I TRUST Servian Government will keep in view the fact that the Powers have pledged their honour to arbitrate, and I trust they will use their influence to that end. You should express this hope.

[28493] No. 273

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 228.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, June 21, 1913.*

ASSISTANT Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed Italian Government that, in reply to your telegram No. 166 of 20th June, I had told the Russian Chargé d'Affaires that he would have to apply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that to personally I saw no way out of the present difficulty. Were Germany and Austria to support Greece to accept proposals, Roumania would be isolated. The question was one which concerned all the Powers, and I could not deal separately from all the rest.

The question was, moreover, so complicated by conflicting interests existing between the Allies. Servians and Greeks wanted to reserve territory in order to make them compensate States, and the acquisition of Koritza by Servia would have enabled them to attain this object without giving Bulgaria the Monastir corner, to which she would never consent. It was possible that Austria's opposition to Servia on Koritza being included in Albania was to complicate relations between the Allies.

[28499] No. 274

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 221.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, June 21, 1913.*

SERVIAN Minister leaving to-night for Belgrade, and he will be accompanied by Servian Prime Minister if he goes to St. Petersburgh. He is to be appointed Minister to Russia.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[28495] No. 275.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 22.)

(No. 131.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 22, 1913.*

IN the absence of the Prime Minister I gave substance of your telegram No. 89 of 21st June to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I said that I understood that a similar representation had been made to Bulgarian Government as Servia was not the only one to name conditions. I said I was unable to answer his question. He then said that Russian Government were putting very strong pressure on the Servian Government to submit to arbitration unconditionally, and there were signs that Russia was leaning towards Bulgaria and favouring the Bulgarian view. He thought

that Servia would be able to submit, and the result would probably be that M. Pasitch would resign. I fear that this next week will be most critical.

The news of the last Servian note to the Bulgarian Government still to the effect that Servia proposes a reduction of the effectives proportionally and with a delay of two months, and charges jeopardising the solution that we regard to the question of the Adriatic outlet, is very grave. Obviously to the war that terrible toll taken by the Servians should for the time being remain in Servia's occupation, whilst the Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Greeks negotiate a peace. Such a proposal from Servia can hardly appear to any one to be reasonable. It is for the representatives of the Great Powers at Bucharest to point out to Servia's Representative there that they cannot be expected to enter into any discussion of the proposals of a belligerent who is in possession of territory which is claimed by another belligerent, and that the Servian Government must withdraw its troops from the disputed territory before any discussion can take place.

Servia's claim that they are prepared to make a territorial concession to Bulgaria of Veles and Strumitza will be difficult to show that it is a concession, seeing that Bulgaria herself possesses the territory in dispute.

(Sent to Sofia.)

28514 No. 97.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 22.*)

(No. 214. Secret.)

Copenhagen, *St Petersburgh, June 9*, 1913.

I HAVE NICHOLAS [illegible] the Emperor expressed himself very strongly against the Bulgarian attack on Servia, which he considered was entirely unjustifiable, and he was most anxious that [illegible] should be brought to an end as soon as possible. He was, however, [illegible] Bulgaria would be willing to make peace on reasonable terms, and he inquired [illegible] would be willing to act as mediator. I replied that [illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] Servia and Bulgaria [illegible] Emperor remarked that [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] he had told the Russian Minister [illegible] Russia had [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Servia

of disc[illegible] in some of the Bulgarian regiments and some discontent at the prospect of a war with Servia.

I have, &c.
H. G. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure in No. 279.

Vice-Consul Cottle-Smith to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Varna, June 11, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the following incidents have lately occurred which appear to prove that the disposition of some of the regiments stationed at this port and that in view of a war with Servia would not be popular.

[illegible] Italian steamship [illegible] arrived yesterday evening from Constantinople, but, having no cargo on board for this port, proceeded on her way to Dedeagatch. The steamer then took on board the following Bulgarian soldiers, who had been invalided home from the front:—

Some days ago a soldier asked to be allowed to speak to several of the officers of the regiment to which he belonged, and complained that the men were not receiving sufficient food. He was told that he was not to demand what he should be given, but that it was his duty to be satisfied with what was given to him. He was then struck by his commanding officer, and ordered to go into the ranks. This soldier then took off his shoe and struck the officer with it. He was arrested by his comrades and ordered to be shot, but was rescued by his friends, who took him to the hospital. The officer on the other hand was not interfered with.

Some days ago a soldier asked another soldier to exchange his overcoat for his own. The latter refused, whereupon the former struck him on the head with the butt-end of his rifle, and killed him. The murderer was arrested, but was released after a few days' imprisonment without trial.

The following incidents have been reported to me by Bulgarian officers:—

Some days ago a soldier was ordered to fetch water for the officers' mess. He refused to do so, and struck the officer who had given the order. He was arrested, but was released after a few days' imprisonment without trial.

The officers' mess-room was recently broken into by soldiers, who stole all the food they could find.

Another

Appendix I

Law for the Military Government of Losengrad

1. Power to maintain martial law is conferred on the district of Losengrad, and to facilitate the use of those services which previous to the army's necessary orders the possession of any weapons is punishable.

2. Military tribunals are appointed to try persons after sentence by the chief [illegible] of the army or brigade. Such tribunals are to consist of three officers with [illegible] powers as a general division.

3. The military government of Losengrad includes the districts of Losengrad, Vardar, Bolgarovitch, Balsa, Gallipoli, and the following local authorities, thirty-two in all, are appointed for the administrative purposes of the departments, viz.

(1) Losengrad composed of the districts of Pokrovo and Gallipoli.
(2) [illegible] composed of the districts of Vardar and Bolgarovitch.
(3) [illegible] composed of the districts of Losengrad and Acropoli.
(4) [illegible] the remaining districts are placed under prefects.

4. The districts are administered by prefects, whilst the districts are administered by sub-prefects.

5. The appointments of prefects and sub-prefects are made by the Minister of the Interior, on the recommendation of the Military Governor.

6. Military courts are instituted in accordance with this statute. They are to be assisted by [illegible] appointed by the general staff of the army of occupation.

7. The Military Governor is the head of the military government, and is responsible for the administration of the [illegible] departments. He is also responsible for the administration of the [illegible] services, for requisitions, and for the transport of [illegible] troops and [illegible] country by land or water, which do not form part of any particular service [illegible] by the forces.

8. The Military Governor is assisted by a staff which represents the [illegible] departments with which they are connected.

9. The duties of the assistant staff are to assist the adjutant general of the army in [illegible] and [illegible] matters.

10. The [illegible] department [illegible] and [illegible] that are indispensable for the movement of the troops are kept in order to achieve this. Military [illegible] are [illegible] large number of [illegible] procures [illegible] necessary [illegible].

11. The [illegible] assists [illegible] and other services which are [illegible] to the [illegible] of the army, the [illegible] of the performance of their duties, in the event of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], in the formation of [illegible] [illegible], in guards to [illegible] communication, and in providing escorts on [illegible].

12. In case of general [illegible] or insurrection, the Military Governor, with the assistance of the local troops and [illegible], takes prompt and energetic steps to [illegible]. In this case, if necessary, the Governor takes personal command of the troops.

13. The Military Governor has supreme control over the sanitary arrangements with this power he takes steps to prevent epidemics.

14. He [illegible] preserve and improve the natural resources of the country in accordance with the laws of the realm.

15. He is to [illegible] interest himself in increasing the wealth of the country, and the welfare of its [illegible] by protecting agriculture, trade, and industry.

16. He [illegible] assists the representative of the financial department in collecting the [illegible] taxes in accordance with the laws of the realm, and to [illegible] proportion that is considered equitable within the power of the province to contribute.

18. He is responsible, with the help of the representative of the financial department, for deciding what taxes shall be imposed and in what proportion, until such time as a permanent government shall be established in the country.

19. He is to take care that neither the soldiers nor the people are imposed upon. In order to [illegible] he will settle prices and examine the weights used.

Appendix II

Provisional Organisation for the Administration of the Occupied Territory

A PROVISIONAL civil [illegible] is established in the territory occupied by the [illegible] army. The objects of this [illegible] are to [illegible] and [illegible] the country to safeguard government of the [illegible] and prevent [illegible]. Lastly, to ensure [illegible] the needs of the army are to be satisfied.

The duties of [illegible] and [illegible] are as follows:

1. To secure the [illegible] of supplies and to [illegible] the movements of the army of operations.

2. To [illegible] the ordinary work of [illegible] administration, with the assistance of the ordinary authorities.

3. To [illegible] such statistics as will be of use later or when the [illegible] government of the country is organised.

4. [illegible] general [illegible] of taxes, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[29569] No. 281

Sir G Lowther to Sir Edward Grey (Received June 23.)

No. 38 Confidential

Sir, *Constantinople, June 16, 1913*

HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 555 of the 31st December last, and of your subsequent despatch No. 101 of the 27th instant, which latter contained copies of correspondence relative to the question of the interest on the Ottoman Treasury Bills issued for the use of the Turkish Treasury by the Ottoman Bank of Turkey, which National Bank of Turkey for South-eastern Europe, with the exception of a small sum paid last May, the Turkish Government have failed to pay together with interest accrued by article 7 of the contract of [illegible] with the Ottoman Bank.

I shall, in due course, forward to you a despatch No. 1 of the 31st January last, by which the Ottoman Bank of £T 500,000 [illegible] copy to Mr. Crackanthorpe, Secretary to the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, against the issue of Treasury Bills for a like amount, the Council were requested to assign to the Ottoman Bank certain revenues of the Customs of Smyrna, Salonica, Mitylene, and Syra, for the payment of these Treasury Bills.

With reference to the statement enclosed in the last-mentioned despatch, I have the honour to inform you that the Ottoman Bank have [illegible] to me that they have not received any instructions from their Constantinople Office, and I have no reason to doubt the bona fides of their statement.

Receipts per cent. on Imports and Exports, and Tax on Tobacco, for the 11th days of January and March 1913:

	£T
Import [illegible]	1,088
Surtax	1,711
Export per cent.	1,008
[illegible]	1,129
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6,936

Salonica, Imports per cent., Exports, Special Exports, and Transit Dues, for the 11th days of August 1912:

	£T
Import [illegible]	2,278
Surtax per cent.	1,631
Export per cent.	1,381
Other sources	1,571
Total	26,861

Mitylene (11th March 1913, Period of July 1912) —

	£T
Import [illegible]	12,82
Surtax per cent.	4,386
Export per cent.	33
Other sources	143
Total	17,368

Brussa, viz. Mudania (Customs) (1st (11th) March 1913 to 28th February (13th March, 1913) —

	£T
Customs 8 per cent.	28,[illegible]3
Surtax 3 per cent.	13,780
Export 1 per cent.	1,[illegible]06
Other sources	[illegible]
Total	50,078

Smyrna and dependencies, viz. —

	£T
Imports, 8 per cent.	3,9[illegible]48
Surtax, 3 per cent.	131,7[illegible]7
Export 1 per cent.	58,198
Other sources	10,129
Total	[illegible]48

General total —

	Import, Export and other Sources	Surtax, Export
	£T	£T
Ismid	516,[illegible]65	1,7[illegible]
Salonica	207,8[illegible]7	[illegible]
Alexandropolis	1,[illegible]82	[illegible]
Mudania [illegible]	[illegible],328	[illegible]70
Smyrna	13,[illegible]41	13,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]67,[illegible]	[illegible]

Although these figures of course [illegible] have been received [illegible] possible to ascertain how these receipts have been applied, but it is [illegible] probable that they have not appropriated [illegible] expenditure [illegible] for

I have &c.

GERARD LOWTHER

[28595] No. 282

Sir H Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey (Received June 23.)

(No. 107.)

Sir, *Sofia, June 17, 1913*

WITH reference to my telegram No. [illegible] of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report that on that date Dr. Daneff succeeded in forming a coalition Ministry, and the necessary Royal decree was signed on the 6th. The composition of the Ministry is as follows —

Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, Dr. S. Daneff, President of the Council
Interior and Public Health, M. Michael Madjaroff
Public Instruction, M. Ivan Peyef
Finance, M. Theodore Theodoroff
Justice, M. Peter Abrachef
War, Major-General Stilian Kovatcheff
Commerce, Industry, and Labour, M. Atanas Bourof
Agriculture and State Lands, M. Alexander Ludskanof
Public Works, M. Dimitri Yablanski
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, M. S. Dianti. Christof

Of the above, MM. Abrachef, Ludskanof, and Christof belong, together with Dr. Daneff himself, to the Zankovist party, while MM. Madjaroff, Peyef, Theodoroff, Bourof, and Yablanski are members of the Nationalist (M. Gueshof's) party and the Minister of War professes no party allegiance whatever.

The departure of M. Gueshof from political life is to be sincerely regretted, especially from a British point of view. Except for his resignation, there are few changes in the Cabinet. The chief of these is the appointment of M. Madjaroff, now Minister in London, to the important post of Minister of the Interior. M. Madjaroff is a brother-in-law of M. Theodoroff, the Finance Minister whose presence in the Cabinet is necessary owing to his knowledge of the financial questions now under discussion at Paris. It is understood that M. Theodoroff insisted on the inclusion of his brother-in-law in the new Cabinet. M. Madjaroff's successor in London has not yet been decided upon.

Dr. Daneff's personality is well known to you from his recent visits to London. He was

chief Bulgarian Delegate. He has a most serious task before him in maintaining peace and at the same time satisfying the territorial aspirations of his countrymen. He has hitherto been a reliable supporter of a pro-Russian policy for Bulgaria, and opposed to any coquetting with Austria. He has, however, now to face a good deal of hostility at Russian Tabor in Bulgaria, as it is reported that his retirement as regards the partition of the newly occupied territories and the fulfilment of his mandate of office is not likely to occur before

I have, &c.
H. G. RAMSAY IRONSIDE.

[28529] No. 281.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 2.*)

(No. 62.)

Sir, *Bucharest, June 17, 1913.*

WITH reference to Sir H. Rumbold's telegram No. 207 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the first sitting of the Bulgarian and Roumanian Commissaries at Silistria took place on the 20th instant.

The Roumanian Commissaries (General Lambritchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Mavrocordato, Director of Political Department) have no instructions as yet for the settlement of the terms to be imposed on Bulgaria, and proceed to Silistria, as I am informed, as a feint.

The Roumanian Commissaries are:—

1. M. Nazaresco, formerly Minister of Commerce; General Culcer, commanding the 4th Army Corps; Commandant Stoenescu, of the general staff; Colonel Theseo, Military Attaché at Sofia; Major Angelescu, Military Attaché at Sofia.

2. M. Vassilco Alexandri, formerly Minister at Paris; General Culcer, General Zotta, Commandant Stoenescu, Major Angelescu.

3. Major Murgesco, M. Nestor Gréa, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Captain Carp, Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[28574] No. 282.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 23.*)

(No. 71.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 18, 1913.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 147 of the 14th May last, I have the honour to forward herewith a further Note from Sir Adam Block in reply to the communication prepared by M. Malkhas, granting the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey and the questions arising thereon.

I have, &c.
GERALD LOWTHER.

Enclosure No. 284.

Memorandum by Sir A. Block.

IN a memorandum of Reverbal delivered to the Bulgarian Government referred to by His Majesty's Government Sir Edward Grey's despatch No. 147 of the 14th May the Bulgarian Government have been informed that the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey with the assignment to such war indemnity of "the surplus revenues of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration."

I have, on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt these questions should be treated separately.

The Bulgarian Government further notes that the surplus of the "ceded revenues and of the "certain other revenues collected by the Public Debt Administration.

These two categories of revenue are entirely distinct. The former is the inalienable property of the shareholders of Turkey, confirmed by the solemn engagements of the Decree of Muharrem and of the Supplementary Decree of 1903, of which latter the Great Powers have taken official act. The latter category embraces revenues collected

by the Public Debt Administration for the Turkish Government and in part assigned under certain conditions which the Debt Council has to the service of various ceded and railway guarantees.

The portion of the ceded revenues which the Decree of Muharrem put at the disposal of the Turkish Government is stated as follows:—

In virtue of that Decree and the Supplementary Decree the Turkish Government ceded absolutely and irrevocably, at the exchange of the Turkish £T. key, as then existing, the total product of certain revenues, which the Council of Administration of the Public Debt, General Council of Bondholders, Turkey would find it necessary to cede, and the Powers consented to agree with the Turkish Government to assign as security of the loans which are described in the Decree, the surplus of the said revenues over and above the amount required for the service of ordinary sinking fund and other charges specified.

The statement of what should be the surplus on the ceded revenues is as follows:—

[illegible] Bonds of the Ottoman Debt will not be entitled to participate in the Government portion of the surplus revenues, but the Council of Administration of the Public Debt shall have the right to pay out of the Government portion of the surplus revenues the coupons which may remain unpaid by the holders of the said bonds. The Ottoman Government shall have the right to pay out of the surplus revenues the amount necessary to meet the interest and sinking fund charges of any loans which may be issued by the Ottoman Government with the consent of the Powers, and which may be specially secured on the said revenues.

The amount of the surplus revenues has been subject to considerable fluctuation, and the surplus of the ceded revenues for the year 1911-12 was £T. 1,143,793, as against £T. 1,406,771 in the previous year.

The figures furnished by Mahmoud Bey, the Turkish Delegate, were accurately printed in the Turkish Blue Book, and were stated to be the amounts of the surplus revenues which would be available for the payment of the war indemnity.

In the memorandum furnished by the Bulgarian Government no figures are given which can be accurately used for the calculation of the amounts based on the figures furnished by the Turkish Government, but the Bulgarian Government have stated that they accept the figures as the basis of discussion.

It is to be observed that the Bulgarian Government, in the memorandum handed to Sir A. Block, have not accepted the figures given in the Turkish Blue Book, but have stated that they accept the figures as the basis of discussion.

The figures given by the Bulgarian Government are £T. 898,000 as the average of the surpluses of the ceded revenues for the three years 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12, as compared with the figures of £T. 977,109, £T. 1,143,793, and £T. 1,406,771 for the same years, as given in the Turkish Blue Book. The difference between the two sets of figures is due to the fact that the Turkish Blue Book represents the gross receipts of the ceded revenues, whereas the Bulgarian Government have deducted the amount of the annuities, £T. 1,143,793, and £T. 1,406,771 respectively, leaving a net surplus of £T. 976,000 and £T. 1,120,000.

The difference between the figures given by the Bulgarian Government, namely, £T. 898,000, and the average of £T. 1,000,000, seems trifling.

Further, the average increase of the revenues for 1909-10 and 1910-11 was 6·1 and not 16·67 as stated.

Again, the 75 per cent. of the customs surtaxes of 3 per cent. and 8 per cent. stated as 27·42 per cent. of the average surplus of the years 1909-10 and 1911-12, and as 35·57 per cent. as stated.

I cannot agree to other and more correct figures.

The net receipts of the ceded revenues were in 1325 (1909-10) £T. 1,106,598, in 1326 (1910-11) £T. 1,406,771, and in 1327 (1911-12) £T. 1,143,793, being an average for three years of £T. 1,219,054.

After payment of the fixed annuity of the United Public Debt Administration (£T. 213,457), and of the 25 per cent. of the surplus for sinking fund purposes, a surplus for the Government in 1325 (1909-10) of £T. 1,106,598, in 1326 (1910-11) of £T. 1,143,793, and in 1327 (1911-12) of £T. 976,000, giving an average of £T. 1,406,771.

This surplus was, however, earmarked for the security of the loan of 1904 (£T. 123,750) and (2) for the security of the Baghdad Railway Series I. to VI., amounting to £T. 79,000, as well as £3,000 for the working expenses of the Baghdad railway, estimated at £T. 150,000.

The Government's share in the customs surtax should be assigned to those amounts and instead of the Government's share in the surplus being a fluctuating quantity it would become

quantity. The average, less customs surtax, for three years is £T 655,158, whereas the fixed charges amount, as I have also shown, to £T 993,750.

The Government received from the customs surtax in 1325 (1909–10) £T 708,261, in 1326 (1910–11) £T 755,711 and in 1327 (1911–12) £T 790,866, or an average of £T 751,613.

Coming to the tithes and other revenues collected by the Debt Council, these left a surplus of £T 960,831 in 1325 (1909–10) £T 1,150,260 in 1326 (1910–11), and £T 1,280,865 in 1327 (1911–12), or an average of £T 1,130,652.

If the Balkan States do not compensate Turkey for the loss of the Roumelian revenues based on the actual present receipts, the Turkish Government will lose on the revenues at least £T [illegible] per annum.

The [illegible] is of interest, as showing how much greater [illegible] of great value from your Excellency's despatch No. 1 Confidential of the 4th January (see page 57 of my Annual Report for 1912). These revenues could be disposed of to their property without [illegible] charges on these revenues amount to £T 179,962 [illegible] surplus leaves a [illegible] £T 500,000 as security [illegible] Ottoman debt. [illegible] under [illegible] the [illegible] expenses of the Balkan war, [illegible] the [illegible] Turkish Government.

The [illegible] to the customs surtax. This surtax was [illegible] by the Powers [illegible] Mr. Crane's Report, No. 967 [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] surtax [illegible] Mr. Crane's [illegible] Commission was [illegible] these articles will not [illegible] all other [illegible] customs duties [illegible] by the Great Powers. [illegible]

In connexion with the Turkish foreign debt, I may mention that the Turkish Government have for years past held a sum in gold in the Budget.

The war has [illegible] but no fresh sources of revenue [illegible] Government of the country. The [illegible] the other provinces as the revenues. To [illegible] these [illegible] the verge of bankruptcy.

The [illegible] surtax [illegible] Macedonia, to which I have [illegible] Powers which I [illegible] source of revenue [illegible] Debt Council for the requirements of that part of the country. The Government only favours Macedonia at the expense of other parts of the country. The [illegible] of the Egean were started [illegible] recourse was had to borrowing to [illegible] for this is thus unaffected. I [illegible] for provinces to Turkey favoured financially by reason of the action of the Great Powers. This revenue, however, [illegible] by the loss of the ceded territories, [illegible] by a reduction of imports in other Turkish ports owing to the effects of the war.

I regret that this report has been delayed by reason of my absence from Constantinople. [illegible] with the debt revenues.

Constantinople, June 17, 1913.

[28596. No. 285.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 23.)

No. 108.

Sir, *Sophia, June 18, 1913.*

IN my telegram No. 197 of the 7th instant I had the honour to inform you that M. Gueshoff had told me that he had definitely resigned. He considered that his mission was finished, as the conclusion of the war, and he had quite decided to resign office and [illegible] offices to continue in power. This resolution he has maintained in spite of the repeated attempts of His Majesty the King, of his own partisans, and, it

is even said, of members of the Opposition to induce him to retain the Presidency of the Council.

There are several urgent reasons for M. Gueshoff's decision, which I have the honour to bring to your notice. [illegible] has felt throughout the last most trying [illegible] that if Bulgaria were to go to the [illegible] whatever Roumania would be able to [illegible] post of [illegible] Sofia. His personal [illegible] [illegible] Parliament, [illegible] consist [illegible] very weak [illegible] Powers. Should a revolution [illegible] when the question of the cession of Silistria is raised, he would be [illegible] attacked [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of Silistria. Further, in view of [illegible] years [illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] Lastly, M. Gueshoff [illegible] [illegible] war. He [illegible] hard to [illegible] [illegible] be less [illegible] [illegible]

M. Gueshoff resigned [illegible] great loss, specially [illegible] Legation [illegible] myself. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The attitude of Servia is causing considerable anxiety, as the Bulgarian Government suffer from willingness to purchase Roumanian neutrality at the price of further territorial losses.

I have, &c.
L. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

[28577] No. 286.

Sir C. Lathbridge to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 23.*)

(No. 57.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 19, 1913.*

I have the honour to say, in addition to my despatch No. 55 of yesterday, the following is the complete list of the new Cabinet:—

Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs (*ad interim*), Prince Said Halim Pasha (a member of the Imperial House).

Shaikh-ul-Islam, Mehmed Hilmi Effendi, maintained from Mahmoud Shevket's Cabinet.

Minister of War, General Izzet Pasha.

Minister of Marine, General Mahmoud Pasha, maintained from Mahmoud Shevket's Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior, Talaat Bey.

Council of State, Khalil Bey, ex-deputy for Montesche and ex-President of the Chamber.

Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Bey, maintained from the Cabinet of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha.

Minister of Finance, Rifaat Bey, maintained.

Minister of Public Instruction, Shukri Bey, maintained.

Minister of Evkaf, Hairi Bey, maintained.

Minister of Public Works, Ismail Hakki Pasha, chief delegate to the Peace Conference.

Minister of Commerce, Suleiman Bostani Effendi.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Oscan Effendi.

The new Cabinet, as essentially Committee of Union and Progress in composition, is a strong one.

Grand Vizier, the son of His Highness the Khedive, is a well-educated gentleman who for many years was a prominent adherent of "Young Turkey," and has since joined the Young Turk party, to the extent of the Hilmi Pasha branch from the service of the Khedive. He is, however, allowed to retain control as a puppet Minister of the Committee. His Minister of War, General Izzet Pasha, late Inspector-General of the Army, is a Young Turk Member.

His relations with the Committee are not quite clear, but it is generally believed that he is only a nominal head of the Cabinet, and that the Committee, which is known to have deep Committee sympathies, retains real power. Enver Bey, Military Governor of the capital, Chefket Bey, President of the Court Martial which condemned to death the Crypto-Jewish sect of Dönmeh, Subhi Bey, President of the Committee battalions which by their threatening attitude brought about the overthrow of the 9th April, 1909, was then made Ambassador to the present Shah, and subsequently military attaché at St. Petersburg.

Rifaat Bey, Minister of Finance, is another colourless functionary, who is supposed to be keeping the post warm for Djavid Bey, now in Paris.

Suleiman Bostani Effendi, Minister of Commerce, is a Syrian Christian senator who speaks English well, and was the author of a translation of the Iliad into Arabic and is himself a hard working, but in every respect colourless, Minister. His appointment is meant to conciliate the Christian and Arabic elements.

Oscan Effendi is an Armenian who has made his career in the Public Debt and the Ministry of Finance. He has no political status, and is probably the largest working and most efficient member of the Cabinet.

The new Committee members of the new combination are Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior; Hairi Bey, Minister of Evkaf; and Khalil Bey, President of the Council of State. Of these Talaat Bey and Hairi Bey are members of the inner circle of the Committee of Union and Progress, which in internal matters has decided to resume

the post of Grand Vizier from the period of April 1909. It is generally believed that Enver Bey, who is the most influential member of the Committee, is the real power behind the throne, and that the Grand Vizier has apparently consented to this step for the constitutional reasons referred to in Turkey.

Everywhere, in the reporting to Stamboul on the Black Sea, some confusion and hesitation was felt in the provinces over the Committee's decision to close a list of the principal executive posts, as it will be noticed, to Committee officials, journalists, deputies and ex-officers.

I am informed that since the *Hurriet* fell on 25th January, some 5,000 to 6,000 people have been removed to the provinces or forced to put the money as a result of the secret committee which has been sitting at the capital practically ever since. Since the events of the 13th April, 1909, there will, it is said, be no more executions, but the present exhibition of vigour in Constantinople is difficult to reconcile with the promises made by the Committee to the Powers on the first Young Turk revolution. I was told by a well-informed native that 90 per cent. of the people in power are Jews, Dönmehs, or Freemasons.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER.

[28518] No. 287.

Sir C. Lapthorn to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 23.*)

(No. 117.)

Sir, *Belgrade, June 19, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of two despatches which I have received from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Uskub, on the subject of the enrolment of volunteers for military service.

I have, &c.
RALPH LAPTHORN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 287.

Vice-Consul Hunt to Sir C. Lapthorn.

(No. 26.)

Sir, *Uskub, June 6, 1913.*

I HAVE, &c. to report that Servian agents are at present busily engaged in enrolling "volunteers for the Servian army." It is to be very much regretted that from 20 to 25 thousand Albanians have come to the Vilayet of Kossovo, and that the majority of these have not yet returned to their homes. It is now (6 weeks after the conclusion of peace) that the Albanians are beginning to return to their homes, and it is then that the Servian agents are busily engaged in enrolling volunteers for the Servian army. All persons who refuse to enrol themselves are threatened with the Servian bayonet.

In the interior of the vilayet of Kossovo, Albanians are enrolled as Bulgarians, and are told that they are going to fight against the Bulgarians. (Observation: "We will avenge ourselves on the Bulgarians, you understand.")

At the same time, I have not failed to notice that the feeling of hatred against Bulgarians and Turks is very bitter. I have already reported (my despatch No. 21 of the 20th March) that the Servian soldiers' stock of military service was just as bad as the rows was. The principal cries are against the Bulgarians and Turks, but I had a newspaper with the news was. The principal cries are against the Bulgarians and Turks, but I had a newspaper with the news was. The principal cries are against the Bulgarians and Turks, but Sir Edward Grey has forced them to go." The soldiers went off in specially large rows, shouting "Long live Sir Edward Grey!" War against the Turk or not, Servia is one thing, war against a brother Slav is another.

Matters must be if anything, worse with the Bulgarians. Refugees who return and deserters from the Bulgarian army are beginning to come in here. They tell that starvation has forced them to desert, that there, at any rate, they are getting something to eat, as the Servian authorities are hard at work trying to feed them. I have endeavoured to find out where they came from, and I was told (though I cannot vouch for it) that they

* Not printed

were more of these small Bulgarian garrisons there, or if this is the first place where they [illegible] at the Servian authority.

Such is the reason for the Polyc port to a state of affairs hardly [illegible] Servian. A Servian [illegible] who has just come in from [illegible] respite of [illegible] Pogradetz "sniping." Even [illegible] have been conflated in Makrikoy with Bulgarian details, and over thirty truckloads of [illegible] scoundrels have come in here. The Servians explain that these men are sick, [illegible] effort at many of them had [illegible] gone to their homes on other occasions.

I have, &c.
W. PECKHAM.

No. 287.

Mr. Peckham to Sir E. Grey.

(No. 27.)
Sir, *Uskub, June 3, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that as a consequence of the [illegible] retirement of forced [illegible] from the [illegible] there has been [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] Servian [illegible] these people with [illegible] of [illegible] matter.

Yesterday [illegible] were arrested [illegible] to [illegible] away from the Italian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Balkan States put the French Government in a most embarrassing position, as they are strongly opposed to the demand for an indemnity from Turkey.

I observed that presently some compromise would have to be found, for the sake of the Ottoman Bondholders, for arranging the question of the Turkish Debt to be taken over by the allies. The Germans would of course insist that the Balkan States should pay more than their proper share, while the Russians would, no doubt, do their endeavour to reduce the sum to below what was equitable. There would, therefore, be an opportunity, without affecting any question of Ottoman bondholders' finance, for making an apparent concession in favour of the Balkan States which might be represented as the equivalent of an indemnity. He only mentioned this, however, as a possible solution of the question which, for the present, he put forward for discussion.

M. Margerie went on to say that the allies were beginning to realise that they had promised more than they could perform, and that in consequence they were disposed to take a more independent line. M. Daneff's refusal to go to St. Petersburgh was another Balkan Minister's having been entrusted to him by one of the Bulgarian delegates in this light. It seemed likely, therefore, that the Balkan delegates would be more reasonable than they had hitherto appeared to be.

In a few minutes' conversation with M. Pichon last night, who told me that he had received very unsatisfactory news from the Balkans, his Excellency observed that, I must point out, it would be difficult for the work of the Commission to continue.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

[28814] No. 290

Sir G. Lowther to Sir E. Grey (*Received June 23.*)

(No. 207.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, June 23, 1913.*

BULGARIA, with a view to resuming diplomatic relations, has offered to send Minister Gueshoff.

Grand Vizier says that it is very hard for Turkey to resume diplomatic relations with Bulgaria before latter evacuates her territory, and that, as Commission for fixing boundary will probably be slow in its work, a temporary convention might be concluded.

(Sent to Sofia.)

28809] No. 291

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received June 23.*)

(No. 222.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 23, 1913.*

IN confirmation of Quadruple Entente telegram No. 140 of 20th June I gather from good sources that Montenegrin Government have decided to throw in their lot with Greece and Servia in event of war.

Services covering the sanjak, which will be occupied by Montenegrins, was with Austrian and Albanian watchword in the

(Sent to Belgrade.)

28806 No. 292

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir E. Grey. (*Received June 23.*)

(No. 223.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 23, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 218 of 21st June.

I hear on good authority that headquarters staff have decided to attack the Greek railway to the west of this week. The troops have been told that war will be commenced not later than 26th June.

Proclamation of war against Greece and Servia has been printed, and is ready for distribution.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[28810] No. 293

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received June 23.*)

(No. 224.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 23, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 142 of 21st June.

I have informed Prime Minister. When thanking you for the reassurances you give us, he asked me to state that standpoint expressed in my telegram No. 220 of 21st June.

He added that reverse of the medal was Russian assurances which he would at Belgrade appear perhaps, even more Sophia.

If there were any specific assurances from the Russian Government which we were not in possession of, he would be glad if they could be communicated to him before St. Petersburgh, or at any rate

He would gather from these assurances that we gave what practically amounted to a promise that

His anxiety arises no doubt from hope to the Servian Prime Minister has represented the matter more favourably to the Servian Government than we could yield at the last moment.

(Confidential.)
I feel how that present attitude of Bulgaria will be difficult to modify.
(Sent to Belgrade.)

[28816] No. 294

Sir B. Poyntz to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 23.*)

(No. 152.)
(Telegraphic.) *Petrograd, June 23, 19[illegible].*

WITH reference to my telegram of 22nd June.

M. Pokrovsky has resigned. I met at supper to-night the Minister of Finance and Minister of War, dropping for a moment, spent whilst the Prime Minister was [illegible] to discuss pressure of events and attitude of Bulgaria. The Minister of War said [illegible] Chiefs of Staff [illegible] to discuss the [illegible] and the Minister of Marine said that [illegible] Fortunately Russian contract towards Bulgaria was likely to become [illegible] Russian pressure [illegible] great efforts [illegible] the Prime Minister to withdraw [illegible] was fruitless.

(Sent to Sofia.)

[28813] No. 295.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 23.*)

(No. 173.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 23, 1913.*

FOLLOWING is report of telegram No. 2 of 19th May from Monastir:—

"I have the honour to report that Servian and Greek Governments have agreed to come to an understanding as to the general outlines of a frontier starting from point south of Gevgheli and passing north of Florina to Lake Prespa, and that a declaration of annexation is to be the first necessary step and on the ground that Servia has overcome Bulgarian demand for evacuation."

It seems probable that arrangement regarding a frontier was arrived at some time ago.

With regard to declaration of annexation, I understand it was decided that the intention of the Servian military authorities to make such a declaration, but the intention was abandoned owing to representations made by the Russian Government at Belgrade.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

[28817] No. 276

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 23.)

(No. 101)
(Telegraphic) *Cettinje, June 23, 1913*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs states that compromise has been arrived at between Montenegrin and Austrian Governments by which Montenegro will occupy territory assigned to Albania by Conference, but will withdraw from it [illegible] Austrian Minister at Cetinje will leave for Vienna to-morrow.

28945 No. 277

Sir [illegible] to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 24.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, June 23, 1913*

VIZIER has informed me that Montenegrin Government will accept decision of Ambassadors' Conference with regard to Scutari, and that Montenegrin troops will be withdrawn from [illegible] Turkish troops will be withdrawn from [illegible]

Interesting communication Austrian Government wishes Sherif Pasha to be appointed Governor of Scutari. He has applied for [illegible] Montenegrin Government [illegible]

28953] No. 278.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

No. 101.)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913*

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Government desire that the communication agreed upon at the meeting of Ambassadors on 22nd March last in regard to protection of Christians should be made to Servian and Montenegrin Governments at early date. It was agreed at that meeting that the following collective note should be presented to Servian Government:—

"Les soussignés, Ambassadeurs de Sa Majesté [illegible] ont l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement [illegible] que les Puissances ont pris acte avec satisfaction des déclarations faites par le Gouvernement de Monténégro au sujet de la protection à accorder aux sujets Ottomans de toute religion dans les territoires qui seront définitivement annexés à la Principauté.

"Les soussignés ont reçu pour [illegible] garantir à toutes les églises, monastères, hospices, écoles et établissements religieux [illegible] les droits des propriétaires contre des actes résultant de la force majeure ou des faits de guerre."

Would you inform your colleagues and say that we hope they may act accordingly.

(Repeated to Berlin, No. 229, Constantinople, No. 281, Paris, No. 248, Rome, No. 162, St. Petersburgh, No. 175, and Vienna, No. 190, for information.)

[28191] No. 279

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 91)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913*

TURKISH Ambassador asked on 19th June for our good offices at Athens to ensure that Greek vessels will not interfere with ships transporting Turkish troops, which are legally started from Varna on the way to the Dardanelles.

Ambassador said that Greek Government had previously given an undertaking not to interfere with Turkish transports.

Note was handed to Greek Minister, who promised to telegraph to Greek Government, and said he was sure that transports would not be interfered with.

* Also to Count de Salis (No. 70).

M. Skouloudis, however, read to Ray telegram from Athens saying that Greek Government were willing to permit transport of Turkish troops provided Turkish Government would give similar proof of good-will towards Greece.

M. Skouloudis explained that Greek Government wished to restore *status ante bellum* in their relations with Turkey, and that presence of this vessel was proof of good will which they required from Turkish Government.

You should point out to Greek Government that it appears to be a regressive step on their part, and say that we understand that Turkey [illegible] restoration of *status quo ante bellum*. In that Greek delegates assented to [illegible] *status quo ante bellum*, which could not be conceded. You should [illegible] express hope that transport will not be interfered with.

(Repeated to Constantinople, No. 282.)

[26833] No. 300

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Lascelles.

(No. 91)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913*

I TRANSMIT to you [illegible] of correspondence relative to the establishment of a tobacco monopoly, and to request that you will inform Greek and Bulgarian Governments that we hope they will [illegible] Turkey.

You should explain the interests of the Ralli Company which [illegible] this question, and express the hope that no step will be taken which could prejudice important British interests which already exist in the territories [illegible] with the tobacco industry.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[26833] No. 301

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.

(No. 38.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913*

I HAVE received Sir F. Lascelles's despatch No. 301 with which was enclosed a memorandum regarding the possible establishment of a tobacco monopoly. I request that you will inform the Greek Government that we hope they will [illegible] Turkey.

You should thank the French Minister for Foreign Affairs for the communication which he has been good enough to furnish to His Majesty's Government, and to which reference is made by the French Government with regard to the question of the tobacco monopoly. You should inform him that I have instructed His Majesty's Ministers at Athens and Sofia to enquire the intentions of the Greek and Bulgarian Governments with regard to this question, and to express the hope that no step will be taken which could prejudice important British interests which already exist in those territories with regard to the tobacco industry.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[29195] No. 302

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.‡

(No. 128.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913*

AT the [illegible] of Ambassadors to-day the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors said that they expected to agree in a day or two upon a form and give agreement a belligerent to prevent the import of munitions of war through an Albanian port.

I said that we would proceed with the confirmation of the Declaration of Servia about an international railway to the Adriatic as soon as Austria and Russia had come to an agreement on this outstanding point.

* Also to Sir F. Elliot (No. 65). † Nos. 13, 20, and [illegible] and No. 4.
‡ Also to Mr. Carnegie (No. 335), Sir E. Rosebery (No. 202), [illegible] No. 66, and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 245).

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

I stated that I thought that the declaration to Servia about this railway, access to the Adriatic, could be couched in a general form, and that the same consideration might be given to the protection of minorities at the ports of Albania as they [illegible] Servia and Montenegro. After some doubt that Russia should agree that the declaration should be given as originating from Russia, I thought it would be, that, instead of stores, [illegible] what was meant by "protection of minorities" the following resolution was agreed to —

"Il notifie aux Gouvernements serbe et monténégrin la déclaration proposée à l'égard des Balkans par, à propos de cette déclaration, les entretiens qu'ils ont eus à ce sujet avec le Cabinet de Belgrade et le Cabinet de Cetinje, et les invite à donner à leurs Gouvernements respectifs l'assurance que la Conférence est fermement résolue à ne pas admettre que les intérêts légitimes des populations albanaises soient lésés par la création d'un débouché à la mer pour la Serbie et le Monténégro."

The Austrian Ambassador explained that the Montenegrins had removed their cattle from Scutari, and that Mukhtar Pasha had occupied the custom house.

I said that it was urgent to get them to seize the customs and so work against Austria before the Powers.

The Austrian Ambassador spoke of what the Servians were doing in the part of Albania assigned to them as also to be prevented by the Powers.

I said that, if we could get a representation to Servia about the three ports, she would probably agree to it; but what the declaration about access to the Adriatic was to be I could not see.

The Austrian Ambassador asked if I meant that a representation to Servia about the ports should be made before we got from the declaration about access to the Adriatic, which Servia would [illegible] unanimously.

I replied that I thought that might be done.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[29193] No. 303

Sir E. Goschen to Sir F. Cartwright

No. 129

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913.*

THE Austrian Ambassador referred to me to-day that he had reported to his Government the result of the proposed arrangement, and had an answer from them which [illegible] 24th, stated that he was to say to his Government that the observations which he made to the effect that he did not think the suggestion would be thought by his Government could be accepted, and he had received a reply saying that they approved what he had said.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[29194] No. 304.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen *

(No. 201)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1913.*

AFTER the meeting of Ambassadors had broken up to-day, I had some informal conversation with the German, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors on the prospect of war between the Balkan allies.

The German Ambassador had stated to me in a conversation last week that, if war broke out, it could not undo the decisions already come to about the Albanian frontier. I had assented to this at the time, as I stated it again in conversation with the three Ambassadors to-day.

* Also to Sir F. Cartwright (No. 130), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 162).

The [illegible] Ambassadors referred to were [illegible] by all the Powers [illegible] of the war, should be the pressure against [illegible] was to be given [illegible] Powers. [illegible] Prime Ministers stated [illegible] capitals [illegible] suggested [illegible] my [illegible] of [illegible] secret questions [illegible] Powers. [illegible] [illegible] regarded [illegible] my [illegible] intervention was not to be accepted.

The Italian Ambassador [illegible] not [illegible] intervention of such a character.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[26833] No. 305.

[illegible] Lord [illegible] Chamber of Commerce

Sir, *[illegible] June 23, 1913.*

WITH [illegible] letter of [illegible] I have [illegible] that, although I possess [illegible] to make [illegible] by the Greeks, [illegible] Government [illegible] to explain [illegible] Servia [illegible] to her [illegible] Minister [illegible] His Majesty's Ministers and Ambassadors [illegible] Powers, [illegible] Greece, [illegible] Servia [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Greece [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Greece [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Greece

purpose of this visit to this town was to confer with Fehim Bey Hoxha on the 12th instant for Salonica, and [illegible] is known to have Durazzo, and perhaps Berat.

Amongst the agents of these [illegible] past [illegible] purpose of promoting [illegible] Albanian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible] Bulgarian [illegible]

[illegible] received [illegible] battalions [illegible] Monastir [illegible] Kavaja [illegible] Kruja [illegible]

[illegible] Servian [illegible] Servian Military [illegible] Government [illegible]

[illegible] Albanian [illegible] Albanian [illegible] Kavaja [illegible] Kruja

Various Items of Information

(a) *The Landing of His Majesty the King*

In connection with this event the arrangements were the most amongst those who had consular Corps, the Prince Servian officials, the Cabinet and Foreign Office officials, the Mufti, the Rabbis of the chief Mosques, the Chiefs of the Police and by representatives from the most important Moslem families. Deputations from the Moslem villages in Vardar, Lara, Doiran and Kavalla, where numerously represented, attended to present

Miscellaneous Information

No further information has been obtained as to the movements of the troops of the Mixed Division, with the exception of Messrs. Kuprili, except that the 2nd Regiment is at Ghevgeli at the end of Vardar.

In addition to the 3rd Regiment now at Seres there

(c) *Administrative Measures*

There is every necessity for the Russian communal Greek road by Stena Odin, Rossa and Gevgeli streets, where the Servian troops are now in occupation. The Moslems, headed by Moslem Albanians and some Serbs

I have &c.
C. A. GREIG

[28846] No. 308

Sir F. Elliot (Athens) to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 132. Confidential.)

Sir, *Athens, June 17, 1913.*

THE conversations in regard to peace between Turkey and the allied Balkan States have not yet begun. M. Venizelos, who is pressed by the Opposition to bring the negotiations to a speedy issue, has instructed the Greek Minister at Constantinople to inform the Porte that Greece would be willing to open negotiations at once, but that she is not disposed to take the initiative in the matter. Should the Porte, however, express a desire to enter into negotiations, Greece would be willing to do so. Should the Porte refuse to negotiate, Greece would be prepared to continue the war in conjunction with her allies.

M. Venizelos is of opinion that the signature of peace with Turkey has added to the difficulties and responsibilities of Bulgaria. It has increased the Bulgarian Corps in Thrace from the duty of watching the Turkish forces, and has enabled them to be concentrated against the Greeks and Servians. In his desire to avoid a rupture M. Venizelos took no steps beyond verbal remonstrances, to prevent the concentration of troops, but, if all war should cease, he feels that he and the King will be open to the reproach of having let slip a precious military opportunity.

Public opinion is very bitter against the Bulgarians and finds expression in the press now restoring the censorship. What excites the greatest indignation was their having at the 20th May Fair Constantine "Averoff" the ship to which was given by subscription for the creation of the command of the sea and the development of the Bulgarian military movements without intimation from the Turks. Almost equal resentment is now being expressed at the treatment alleged to be applied to twenty or thirty Greek soldiers taken prisoners by the Bulgarians in the fighting on Mount

Pangeon, who are said to be [illegible] villages and made to work naked. Both Greeks and Bulgarians employed by the Greeks during the early part of the war have been [illegible]. M. Venizelos assures [illegible] all the Consuls [illegible] to look into the matter and the Crown Prince [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] prisoners. With the Bulgarians recognised as [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] excessive protests [illegible] the Consuls [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] result assuring the assistance of Servia.

Another paper publishes information [illegible] to the effect that conversations have been going [illegible] Greek Servian [illegible] other points. The Servians have not yet attacked [illegible] but they are pressing Servian [illegible] and have occupied [illegible] Strumitza. [illegible] Servians [illegible] Servian [illegible] Servians [illegible] Servian [illegible] Servians [illegible] Servian

order to assist you to bring them to a successful conclusion, he was instructing M. Skouloudis to make to you the following communication, which was for the present intended for your information only, but of which he would in case of need be willing to give you a written copy from M. Skouloudis's hand.

If I understand you correctly, the decision of Italy not to allow Greece to retain possession of the coast of Epirus with Corfu, Sasseno, the Greek Government would be prepared, for the sake of a settlement, to grant or from which the Greek troops would withdraw, a frontier would include the [illegible] Lake of Ochrida, Argyrokastro, Delvino, and Santi Quaranta, and would leave Koritza in Albania. Valona was a question of which he did not wish to make the acceptance of the rest of the Epirus a casus belli. He also desired that Greece should be the recipient of her own wishes. If she had retired Valona, he would have been quite satisfied with the cession of the Epirus [illegible] Corfu, Sasseno, and Koritza, she was not to deal well to keep.

[illegible] this arrangement, the Italian Government would [illegible] Greece [illegible] Asia Minor, supporting [illegible] reply to [illegible]

[illegible] Venizelos [illegible] he had been instructed [illegible] that it was reported [illegible] Albania [illegible] Epirus [illegible] Valona [illegible] this plan that it might well [illegible] the Epirus [illegible] cause for dissatisfaction [illegible] through that part of Albania dangerous [illegible] he hoped he might [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] that of Italy [illegible] Epirus [illegible] Koritza [illegible] Italian [illegible] Valona [illegible] Fano, Corfu, Merlera, and Strivali Islands, [illegible] Greece [illegible] Asia Minor [illegible] Italy [illegible] Greek Government

The monthly expenses in salaries will be as follows

	Gold Piastres
Municipal Council	15,527 20
Gendarmerie	4,340 20
Harbourmaster's offices	3,075 00
Storehouses	3,200 00
Lighthouses	2,640 00
Mudirias (Governors of Kazas)	6,390 00
Tribunals	9,300 00
Police officers	6,300 00
Prisons	7,100 00
Personal guards	100 00
Total	60,882 20 = £T 608 82 20 pa.

The receipts from Customs Houses for the first June to the 14th June has been £T 1,124 33 paras giving an average of £T 74 per day (this allows for two Sundays, reckoning only days of work or levy). Checking on an average of £T 150 per day we can estimate the monthly revenue from Customs duty at £T 4,500 allowing Sundays. The monthly expenses being £T 608 82 20 paras, the balance in favour of the Government will amount to £T 3,891. In addition to the above monthly revenue of £T 150 may be expected from the municipal control from the Kazas, making a total monthly net balance to the credit of the International Commission of £T 4,041.

With the Commission there was no money whatever available. Arrangements were made with the Ottoman Bank to advance £T 1,000, at 6 per cent. to be repaid by the Commission. The sum however, increased somewhat in the working of the scheme, it has been necessary to touch this money and the Commission has an account of £T 1,164 at the Ottoman Bank, exclusive of the above-named £T 1,000.

There is a credit balance of £T 1,449, or about £T 1,000 more than the total engagements for lighting the streets, eleven of which are completely lighted, thanks to the Montenegrin Government and the remainder nearly so. Of the 60 International Commissioners from Austria-Hungary, 40 have left, as soon as possible.

The number of police for which I have been empowered to enlist has been increased from twenty to thirty-two, the extra twelve to be mounted. Twenty-two of these are already enlisted, one half of which, the most intelligent, are Albanians. Of the remainder, twelve are to be employed in the Courts, twelve are to be employed in the Prisons, and the remainder in the orders of the day, while two are to be Albanian interpreters.

I propose to introduce the gate-police system by the production of a badge or ticket to be worn by the country people coming into the town. This matter I have not yet had time to put into practice, but I trust to be able to do so within a few days. I would suggest that the Albanian Government should be asked to appoint a Commissioner to deal with this question.

The proposal to establish a Tribunal of Commerce has been postponed for the present, as the Ottoman Commissioner thinks that the time is not yet ripe for it. I am in favour of the proposal, but I think that the Commissioner is right in his view that it would be better to wait for a few months.

The question of the Albanian Gendarmerie is highly necessary, as it is most desirable that the Europeans in the districts should be under the influence and authority of the Albanian force. I propose starting with twenty men for which volunteers have already come forward, gradually to increase to fifty or even 100 men. The cost of each man will amount at first to about £T 15 a month in salaries, each man receiving his own rifle.

For the present the Albanian police force will be put into proper uniforms.

7. As to the question of the surrender of Scutari, the Christian and Mussulman people have long lived a life more or less apart from each other, and this divergence in race has been increased by the fact that the Ottoman rule Christians always felt that the best of the choice positions were given to Mussulmans, and more especially to the fact that the Turkish Government have always employed Mussulman volunteers to put down the risings of the Christian subjects, thus creating many vendetta feuds.

Since the occupation of the town by the International force, every endeavour has been made to avoid any bias to either side in selecting candidates for official positions, and, as far as I can ascertain, this has had a beneficial effect on the feelings of the religious parties one to the other.

An invitation was issued to the principal men of the Christians and Mussulmans from the town and districts round to meet me, with a view to inducing them to waive

their religious contentions. I addressed the following speech to them, which was well received:

"I have asked the chiefs of the neighbouring tribes and of the different religions to meet me here to-day in order to form one family, and before we part I very much desire that you will all from henceforth remain as one family, to work and pull together for the good of the country and forgetting from to-day all feuds and vendettas and to invite all to return. And I would ask you to encourage all your people who have left the country through fear of loss of legally belonging land to return thereto in peace and safety, but this is not a matter of words only, but some of both sides must first come forward and give proof of their sincerity before together and publicly declaring their intention to continue at peace for the future. I shall do all in my power with your assistance and co-operation, to see that justice shall be done to all. I would suggest having a space of time between the present day and the time when the gates of the town shall be opened, in order that you may talk over and settle all questions of feuds and vendettas, and that all offenders against the law may be punished. This I consider a necessary step, and also that all weapons are to be given up by both sides. I have also to suggest that a committee of twelve persons, six Christians and six Mussulmans, be elected by you to assist me in the settlement of all disputes and questions that may arise between the two religions, and also to assist me in the establishment of a Municipality. I shall be glad to receive your suggestions as to the number of persons who should form the Municipality, and also as to the method of election. I would impress upon you that I am very anxious to establish peace and friendship between you, and I shall be glad to receive any suggestions you may have to make with a view to the accomplishment of this object. I am not anxious to collect any taxes from you for the present, but I am willing to assist you in any way in my power in bringing this business, and, moreover, I have full powers from the Powers to do so. I am myself a Christian, but I shall endeavour to act impartially between you, and I trust that you will do the same by me."

In reply, they stated that it was now time to get together and that no trouble or difficulties should arise, as all were to look to the interests of the whole. They were sure that they would have no cause to complain of the Commissioner's proposal, and that they would come to see me with their proposals as soon as they had prepared them.

8. A large number of Mussulman officers and soldiers have come to me about Medua and the Boyana River during the past month. A settlement has been arrived at between the plaintiffs and defendants, and the plaintiffs have promised to withdraw their claims for the present. In order to effect this object I have had to give assurances that the Government would not take any steps to interpret the new Treaty with Montenegro in any way detrimental to the Albanians. As a result of this I hope that the Montenegrin Government will withdraw its troops from the disputed territory. Should this not be done, I shall be obliged to ask the Powers to bring pressure to bear on Montenegro to withdraw her troops from Albanian territory. I am glad to say that the Albanians have promised to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory as soon as the Montenegrins have done so. I am glad to say that the Albanians have promised to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory as soon as the Montenegrins have done so.

9. The principal streets of the town require to be put in order. The work of repairing the streets is being carried out by the Turkish engineer who has a contract with the Turkish Government for repairing roads, etc. I am trying to get the engineer to co-operate with the International Commission on the subject of further repairs of the streets. The streets are already in a bad condition.

10. I would submit the following remarks on the future administration of Albania as a whole:

It is essential that there should be a force of about 4,000 men quartered in Albania for the next two or three years. Everyone who knows the country and the people agrees on this point, and that until the Albanians have learnt to respect law and order, and a stable Government has been established, it is necessary to have an independent force sufficient to insure the safety of the country.

It would probably be convenient to make three headquarters, for instance Scutari, Durazzo and Valona, at each of which places a portion of this force would be quartered, and from which they would respectively control the surrounding inland districts.

Whether this force is to be international or composed of the nationals is a matter for the Powers to decide, but I would submit that, if it were possible, it would be better

[illegible] to avoid the whole as it would be a more efficient, and questions could be dealt with more easily especially if the Powers control had no political aims of its own in Albania.

The two Powers Austria and Italy who would be represented on international administration have for last fifty years been so intimately connected with affairs in Albania that they would be very efficient if not impossible, for the new Albanian Government to wean their interests. It is feared that their principal aim would be to prevent any danger to the welfare of Albania keeping a door open for future advancement.

It appears to me that it would best administer the country also to avoid injury to British interests here. The Albanians know this, and would encourage British interest rather than other.

Whether other powers would concur in a single Power such as Great Britain (with sufficient guarantees against the strengthening of the latter two or three years) that Power would undertake itself with such a task and control would be [illegible] but of the two suggestions as they are considered most practicable, and best for all concerned.

I have [illegible] with suggestions for [illegible] composed of [illegible] by which time order would be restored throughout the country with troops under the new Government which would be favourable to the [illegible] and friendly to Powers.

If Albania is [illegible] Albanians with European officers, will be necessary to preserve [illegible] country. As best free gradually get used to and [illegible] with the sight of soldiers and [illegible] of foreign troops would gradually disappear, and even now [illegible] with Englishmen and the country left in peace it would [illegible] to some extent with Powers.

If Turkey [illegible] Albania and the Montenegrin troops [illegible] Albania, as [illegible] there is [illegible] that they [illegible] to [illegible] Montenegro [illegible] telegraphed to Admiralty [illegible] British Minister at Cettinje [illegible] Montenegro Government might be asked to withdraw their troops [illegible] Montenegro Government that if Montenegro went to Montenegro I [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Kastriota Skanderbeg [illegible] and take hostile action against the Montenegrins and continue [illegible] that [illegible] powers [illegible] difficulties [illegible] with [illegible] Treaty of North, when Powers and Governments were to be occupied by Montenegro.

[illegible] Great Britain who [illegible] to the north of Albania, I am not sure certain as to [illegible] necessary hostility to the Montenegrins. He has to send troops and the [illegible] Albanians between them, I feel sure, they all join in to help her.

I am &c.

CECIL BURNEY, *Vice Admiral.*

29028 No. 312

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 24.)

No. 98.
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, June 24, 1913.*

Your R[illegible] gram No. 208 of 5th June.

Grand Vizier has sent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to offer excuses. Explanation for violation of Dardanelles.

[29029] No. 313.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 99.
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, June 24, 1913.*

My telegram No. 204 of 6th June.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that necessary orders have been issued to

lighthouse administration to relight lights extinguished during war except in Dardanelles and three others situated at Yeni Kalaa, near Smyrna.

No answer has been received to some of these instructions, and diplomatic relations not being re-established with Greece, no instructions have reached island of Mitylene. Tenedos lights, relighted for two nights, have been extinguished by Greek authorities.

In view of above no official notice published, but have been asked to inform steamship companies that, except those above mentioned, all lights on Turkish littoral have "began to be lighted." Smyrna informed.

(Sent to Athens.)

[29030] No. 314.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 100.
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, June 24, 1913.*

TWELVE men found guilty of murder of late Grand Vizier were hanged this morning, including Dervish Sahib, a relative of the Sultan.

Many others were found guilty but are absent.

[29024] No. 315.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 134.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 21, 1913.*

MY Russian colleague, whom I have just seen, tells me that the Prime Minister resigned on finding the majority of the other members of the Cabinet opposed to his advice to submit unconditionally to Russian mediation. The King, however, refused to accept resignation, and there are signs that other Ministers are gradually being converted to the Prime Minister's view. His Excellency is now endeavouring to reconstruct Cabinet, which Minister of War and Minister of Justice only have left. There is reason to hope that he will be successful, in which case he will be prepared to proceed to St. Petersburgh as soon as necessary.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[29032] No. 316.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—Received June 24.)

(No. 104.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, June 24, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 91 of 23rd June. Turkish troops from Yemen.

Minister for Foreign Affairs will reply through Greek Legation in London. Troops are free to go to Beirout or Smyrna, and might pass through Dardanelles if the Turkish Government gave any intimation of a desire to conclude definite treaty, which hitherto they have not done.

[29023] No. 317.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 89.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 24, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Minister here informs me that he learns from late Bulgarian Prime Minister, who is now at Vienna, that, before latter quitted office, Bulgarian Commander-in-chief had sent him a report that the Bulgarian army would be completely ready for action both against Servia and Greece by to-day's date. He also reported that Government must decide without loss of time for peace or for war, as he could not be responsible for maintenance of discipline if the army were kept inactive in the field. He expressed the opinion that Bulgarian army would be strong enough to crush both Servian and Greek forces.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

The Bulgarian Minister here is of opinion that war is inevitable, and that the force of public opinion will prevent the King of the Bulgarians finding a peaceful solution of the present situation.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is away for a few days, told me on Saturday night that he was anxious as to the outlook, as he must see that the formation of a Balkan Confederation under Russian Ambassador's auspices still maintains that Servia and Bulgaria must be peacefully settled before any states that Russia will in no case allow any movement of war breaking out.

[28190] No. 348.

Sir E. Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(No. 56.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 21, 1913.*

Prince Lichnowsky left a memorandum with me on the 19th June, the contents of which I communicated to the Servian Minister here, as it appeared to me to be important that Servia should not misunderstand the position. Sir A. Nicolson has also suggested the following line, which the Russian Government, they say, would take in their representations at Belgrade:—

"Russia is prepared to exert all her influence to induce the Balkan Governments to accept the decision of the Powers, but she cannot do so unless she is assured that Servia will not refuse to withdraw her troops from the territories ceded to her by Turkey, and that she will not attempt to modify the Treaty of Peace by force of arms. Russia cannot support Servia in any such attempt, and she would not be able to prevent the other Powers from taking such steps as they might think necessary to secure the execution of the Treaty of London."

I said that I would consider the matter, but pointed out that it was difficult to see how Servia could be induced to withdraw her troops from Albania, unless Austria-Hungary undertook to see that Albania was not dismembered or occupied by Austria-Hungary or Italy.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Inclosure in No. 348.

Memorandum handed by Count Benckendorff, June 18, 1913.

Evacuation de l'Albanie par les Serbes.

Les troupes serbes occupent les points suivants du territoire albanais:

Struga et la Scutari-Prizrend Posta, Elbasan, le Scutari-Tenafa (entre le lac de Scutari), Durazzo, Kavaja, le port de Vlora, Skalom le Scutari avec des canons, Orisch, Fushe-Kruja et Mirdita, 30 kilom. de Scutari avec 150 soldats.

Selon les déclarations faites par des gouvernements à des reprises et devant la Serbie, ces troupes auraient à toute force à exercer des vexations contre la population, puis à provoquer des soulèvements et des rencontres armées.

En conséquence, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, ayant à cœur, d'une part, de sauvegarder les intérêts de la Serbie, et d'autre part, ceux de l'Albanie que les autorités militaires serbes, par leur agissement, mettent en danger, a l'honneur de faire part aux Gouvernements Impérial et Royal et Royal que les autorités militaires serbes ont reçu l'ordre d'occuper avec vingt-quatre compagnies le village de Zwrcan, contrôlant, comme vous le savez, le passage de Kalkandelen, pour ne pas prendre en considération les refus de leur part et saisir la force.

Le village de Zwrcan est situé entre Prizrend et Dibra, sur la route la plus directe, pour le nord, le territoire qui, par la délimitation des frontières nord-est, est assigné à l'Albanie.

Il paraît donc que cette déclaration, que les Serbes occupent encore le territoire compris dans les limites déterminées par les Puissances pour l'Albanie, et qu'ils y exercent des pouvoirs gouvernementaux.

* See Serbia No. 332; Sir F. Cartwright, No. 126; Sir E. Goschen (No. 197), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 160).

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal ne connaît aucun territoire albanais entre [illegible] et les frontières Serbes.

Quant au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, il ne connaît aucun traité, ni [illegible] qui autorise la Serbie à occuper [illegible] territoire albanais, et il compte que le Gouvernement Royal Serbe donnera sans délai les ordres nécessaires pour que l'évacuation [illegible] soit effectuée [illegible] par les Serbes.

[29196] No. 314.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 205.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 5, 1913.*

The Austrian Ambassador spoke to me to-day [illegible] to see the Turkish [illegible] was strengthened. He said that he understood from Turkish sources that the Turkish Government were [illegible] that the Turkish Government, that the Turkish [illegible] to consult the Powers before [illegible] Mr. Mallet [illegible] Ambassador [illegible] that [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Turkish

soit portant pas [illegible] sol tion [illegible] les autres questions soulevées en particulier celle du [illegible] dite parade au différend gréco-bulgare [illegible] un arrangement amical et simultané pour cette dernière question et toutes autres particulières.

Saint-Petersbourg le 9 (22) juin, 1913.

(2.)

Note by M. Sazonof.

(Communicated.)

Si [illegible] of CHANAK [illegible] concerne [illegible] de la part de Sir Edward Grey [illegible] ses entretiens [illegible] concernant Koritza. Veuillez faire part à Sir Edward Grey [illegible] afin de [illegible] les détails qui nous font [illegible] sclerer comme très importante la question [illegible] Koritza. [illegible] Ils concernent l'arrangement bulgaro-serbe. La question [illegible] création possible [illegible] la frontière pourrait être celle [illegible] Passgueli à Sel[illegible] entre [illegible] Ochrida [illegible] Presba [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] frontière [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The area is situated in the sanjak of Kirk Kilisse vilayet of Adrianople.

We are instructed that the original firman is deposited at the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople, under the control of our clients' resident agent.

We have in our possession a Turkish copy of the firman and also an original print of the "Jeune Turc" newspaper, in which the text of the firman is advertised in the French language.

We should be obliged if you could obtain for us, in order to comply with the request of the Foreign Office, twelve copies, you would prefer that we should have the whole pages prepared from the Turkish copy in our possession, or twelve copies of the French translation as appearing in the "Jeune Turc."

You will also kindly express to us whether the copies require to be identified in any particular manner.

We are, &c.
FRANCIS AND JOHNSON.

[29162] No. 324.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office. (*Received June 25.*)

Sir, *Board of Trade, June 25, 1913.*

IN reply to your letter of the 20th June, with its enclosures, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have no records of contracts or concessions held by British subjects in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by the Ottoman Government to the allied Balkan States, nor of foreign undertakings in those territories in which British capital may be largely interested.

They have accordingly caused a notice, copy of which is enclosed, to be circulated to the press, as required by Sir E. Grey. This notice will also appear in the next issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

I am to add that the Board are proposing to communicate with the registrar of joint stock companies with a view to ascertaining whether he can supply particulars with regard to companies registered in this country under the Companies Acts, for the purpose of carrying on any operations in the territories referred to.

I have, &c.
GEO. J. STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 324.

Notice circulated to the Press.

THE Board of Trade are asked by the Foreign Office to request that twelve copies of any contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by that Government to the Balkan States should at once be forwarded to the Foreign Office, for the use of the British delegation to the Balkan Finance Commission.

It is also suggested that the directors of any undertakings, such as railways in the same territories, in which British capital is largely interested should communicate particulars of such enterprises to the Foreign Office with the least possible delay, in order that the British delegate on the commission may be enabled to watch the interests of the British shareholders concerned.

Board of Trade, June 24, 1913.

[29136] No. 325.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 25.*)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, June 25, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for the Director of Military Operations:—

"Please send me disposition of Servian and Bulgarian troops. Three Greek divisions are on right bank of the Vardar, the remainder are reported by Mr. Lamb to be already concentrated in Derbend-Langaza-Geul position, close to Salonica, but I regard this as improbable."

[29163] No. 326.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 25.*)

(No. 155.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 25, 1913.*

THE Prime Minister proposes to-morrow to place before the Skupshtina for their decision the question whether he shall resign or remain, and whether Servia will accept Russian arbitration or not. It is not improbable that he has already made sure of securing a vote of confidence.

The press is extremely assertive in its denunciations of Russia, the King of Servia and the Prime Minister. It blames the two latter bodily for their weakness in allowing responsible for a treaty all in favour of Bulgaria. It appears to be more or less generally recognised that, strictly speaking, the right is on the side of Bulgaria, but this does not alter the determination to repudiate the stipulations of the treaty. There is some feeling of relief that the army party do not appear to be backing down. One hears forced abdication of the King in favour of the Crown Prince and some dread of violence against the Prime Minister mentioned as possible contingencies of the present situation, but excitement in Belgrade is deceptive and it is difficult at all accurately to gauge the extent of feeling in the country.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[29170] No. 327.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 25.*)

(No. 156.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 25, 1913.*

I LEARN from Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that Bulgarians attacked this morning in strong force at Slatovo and Kosowitza. Fighting, which is said to be serious, is going on.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[29171] No. 328.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 25.*)

(No. 157.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, June 25, 1913.*

MONTENEGRIN Prime Minister, who is on the way to St. Petersburgh arrived here last night.

(Repeated to Sophia.)

[29270] No. 329.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June 26.*)

(No. 158.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, June 26, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 156 of 25th June.

Accounts of fighting much exaggerated. I understand that both sides have retired, and the incident is considered settled.

[29165] No. 330.

Consul General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 25.*)

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Salonica, June 25, 1913.*

ONE hundred and twenty Russian soldiers were yesterday landed at the Russian Monastery on Mount Athos.

The King of Greece left again for Athens yesterday.

[29188] No. 331

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 25.)

(No. 231.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, June 25, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Minister informed Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day that his Government could not accept arbitration unless on basis of treaty, and that they had decided to recall their representative from Belgrade.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, who considers this step tantamount to declaration of war by Bulgaria, stated that Bulgaria was betraying Slav cause, and that Russia consequently was not bound by Treaty of 1902 under which she undertook to come to the assistance of Bulgaria in the event of her being attacked by Roumania.

His Excellency is inclined to think that Roumania will restrict her action to occupying line of Turtukai-Baltchik, and that Bulgaria will agree to cede territory comprised within that line. It is possible, however, that she will join forces with Greece and Servia for purpose of allowing Bulgaria to become too powerful. In neither case will Russia move, as his Excellency thinks all that can be done is to try to localise war. If Bulgaria is attacked by Austria, not only Roumania, but Servia is victorious Austria-Hungary would have to be reckoned with, in which case Russia would be forced to intervene. He does not think that Turkey will take part in war.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that present deplorable situation was due to Austria alone.

29185 No. 332

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 25.)

(No. 96.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 25, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs who returned last night, tells me he considers situation between Bulgaria and Servia to be a little more hopeful, though he could not say there was going to be a peaceful issue of crisis.

Greek Minister has expressed himself to me as most optimistic as to the crisis. Bulgarian Minister here however, positively declares that, unless Servia gives way war must ensue.

[29186] No. 333.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 25.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 25, 1913.*

ALBANIA.

Minister for Foreign Affairs complained to me to-day as to the very little progress made at the Ambassadors' conference with regard to creation of a permanent form of government for Albania. In his opinion it was essential that this government should be definitively constituted before the Ambassadors dispersed for holidays. If no agreement settled at were arrived at the door would be left open for incidents being created by Albania's neighbours which might give rise to a situation of grave peril. Minister for Foreign Affairs observed to me that the Ambassadors seemed inclined to occupy themselves with small details of Albanian question such as the railway and the Servian port to the Adriatic, but that they shirked facing essential point, which was to create a permanent form of government for the country. With a little good-will he considered that a practical solution of this question could be reached.

I hear from a confidential source that great impatience is being felt here at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with regard to this delay, and that Austria and Italy are meditating the possibility of taking energetic measures to bring this question to a close.

With regard to southern frontier of Albania, Minister for Foreign Affairs declared to me categorically that he could not yield to Greek demand for Koritza. Nevertheless I learn from a very well informed source that under German pressure Minister for Foreign Affairs is showing signs of being about to yield on this matter.

[28778] No. 334

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 287.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 25, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 264 of 8th June. Removal of mines.

Please telegraph as soon as all mines are removed from Turkish waters.

Would it be possible to obtain from Turkish Government for information of Admiralty here, detailed statement of places which may be regarded as safe for navigation?

[29343] No. 335

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received June 26.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, June 25, 1913.*

WITH reference to telegraphic correspondence recently forwarded to the Admiralty (ending with Sir F. Elliot's No. 102 of the 20th June) relative to possible intention on the part of Italy of retaining possession of Stampalia, I am directed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will draw the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to previous correspondence in which their objection to an Italian occupation of this island has been stated, and particularly to the memorandum enclosed in Admiralty letter of the 2nd June, 1913.

I am, &c.
MURRAY.

[29287] No. 336

Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) to Foreign Office.—(Received June 26.)

Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, London, June 25, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to the notice which has appeared in the public press to the effect that the Foreign Office request that copies of contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by that Government to the Balkan States, should be forwarded to your Office for the use of the British delegates on the Balkan International Commission.

I beg leave to enquire whether the above notice applies to concessions granted by Turkey to this company for landing and working cables on territory which is now occupied by Greece.

I have, &c.
J. DENISON PENDER,
Vice-Chairman and Managing Director.

[29189] No. 337

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 26.)

(No. 79.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, June 25, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 19th June and my despatch No. 61 of 15th June.

King, by whom I was received in audience to-day, while repeating to me that Bulgaria had made no proposals to Roumania, gave me to understand that Bulgarian Prime Minister had recently started sounding Roumanian Minister at Sofia, in the hope of eliciting proposals from Roumania.

His Majesty explained the attitude of Roumania broadly, as indicated in concluding sentences of my telegram No. 75 of 13th June.

[29350] No. 338

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey. (Received June 26.)

(No. 22. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sofia, June 26, 1913.*

SIR G. BARCLAY'S telegram No. 78 of 25th June.

Prime Minister informed me that he does not anticipate any great difficulty in coming to terms with Roumania.

I gathered he would be prepared to grant also Roumanian neutrality temporarily with the intention of going to war with Turkey at a later

Roumanian Minister tells me that he has not yet made any definite proposal, but the Bulgarian Government know that his Government wish for line from Turtukai to Dalmatsi.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[29351] No. 339

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 26.)

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cettinje, June 26, 1913.*

MY telegrams Nos. 97 of 13th June and 100 of 20th June.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has now told me that the Montenegrin Prime Minister has telegraphed from Belgrade that he considered situation very critical, and that war was almost inevitable. At the request of Servian Government based on treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded last August [group undecypherable] Montenegrin troops had advanced from Ipek to Mitrovitza, which they reached yesterday. He admitted number to be 14,000.

(Sent to Vienna and Belgrade.)

[29028] No. 340

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Louther

(No. 289.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 298 of 24th June. Violation of domicile of British subject.

May we assume that Turkey will thereby be good?

[29186] No. 341.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 91 of 25th June.

I do not see how it possible to get agreement for permanent organisation of Albania before end of July. What I would suggest is that Provisional Government be agreed to, and application made to a neutral State to supply officers for gendarmerie. Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to appreciate that his view on this latter point has been accepted though there was disagreement at first.

Provisional Government would be without prejudice to elaboration of permanent organisation, but experience and suggestions of Provisional Government would be very valuable in elaborating permanent organisation afterwards. There seems to be apprehension at Vienna that French proposal for a Provisional Government is intended to get rid of a permanent scheme altogether, but there is no foundation for this, and to proceed by way of Provisional Government seems to me the only practical step possible just now.

As to frontier of South Albania, I still think a commission to draw frontier in accordance with ethnographical and geographical conditions offers best chance of agreement, and without some such expedient I am unable to form a settled opinion about the frontier.

Austrian Ambassador tells me that Minister for Foreign Affairs has approved his expressed opinion that a commission as outlined by me would not be acceptable to Austrian Government. You should ask Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he could not suggest any matters upon which such a commission would be accepted by him. Otherwise there is a deadlock.

[28951] No. 342

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside

(No. 93.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 25, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires informed Sir A. Nicolson on the 20th June that he had instructions to say that the Powers should advise Turkey to evacuate Thrace. It was true that Bulgaria had not demobilised, but was only practically evacuating Thrace, and so far as Turkey was concerned this was equivalent to demobilisation. Sir A. Nicolson said that Sir C. Louther was fully alive to the force of this observation, but that all his colleagues had apparently not yet received the necessary authority, and, of course, we should only act in concert. Bulgaria had better knock at the doors of those who had not sent instructions. The Chargé d'Affaires said that his telegram he had received was a circular.

I am, &c.
(for) E. GREY.

[28054] No. 343

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie

(No. 389.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from Sir R. Crawford, financial adviser to the Turkish Government, to Sir W. Tyrrell, relative to the finances of Turkey and the introduction of reforms into the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire.*

As regards the first of these points I am of opinion that the reasons advanced by Sir R. Crawford against the immediate consolidation of the debts may be correct as to the Turkish Government are valid at present. I suggest on that the fresh advance required by them to carry on the administration should be secured on a mortgage of the land and land tithes, a proposal of which is under consideration.

You should take occasion before the French Government Sir R. Crawford's reasons against consolidation scheme. This proposal to secure a mortgage on the tithe lands in order that the French Government may see that this mortgage is secured in the case of any advances to the Turkish Government being made by French financiers. In the event of British financiers desiring to make advances we should take similar action.

You need take no action on the remainder of Sir R. Crawford's letter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[28149] No. 344

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie

(No. 400.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

I HAVE received Sir F. Bertie's despatch No. 295 of the 17th instant, forwarding copy of a report from Sir P. Harvey of the proceedings at the first meeting of the committee of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to examine the pecuniary claims of the belligerents.

I transmit to you herewith a despatch to Sir P. Harvey† approving his action and language on that occasion.

* No. 235. † To Sir P. Harvey, No. 4, June 26, 1913.

You should take an early opportunity of impressing on the French Government the importance which His Majesty's Government attach to their support in resisting the proposal for the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey to the allied Balkan States.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

29557, No. 345

Sir E. Grey to Mr. Carnegie

No. 345.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

With reference to Sir Arthur Nicolson's despatch No. 215 of the 20th instant, I have had a conversation with M. Cambon and M. Pichon to-day regarding the prospect of Greece going to war with each other, as described in the eighth paragraph of the despatch under reference from St. Petersburg, as contained in Sir George Buchanan's telegram No. 230 of yesterday.

As regards the attitude of Russia, which is in favour of a policy of non-intervention, we should not like to act strongly, and we considered that Austria could hardly refuse to agree to such a policy, suggesting, however, the reserves. If she stipulated that the Powers should not be committed to the absolute as already agreed to about the limits of Albania, &c., this would be agreed to.

M. Cambon and M. Pichon were informed of Austria's impatience about the eight months' Albanian question, and were assured that this should be settled permanently before the Ambassadors separated for the summer holidays.

It was agreed that to accomplish this was impossible, and that our programme was to secure during the Provisional Government of Albania and the application to some neutral Power or Powers for good administrative officers. The experience gained by the Provisional Government would enable them to make suggestions that would be useful when the consideration of a permanent organisation for Albania was undertaken later on.

I also said that I was not of the opinion that we should make war with Italy and Austria to get Koritza for Greece, especially as all the English who had visited the town assured me that, though Greek culture and Greek schools were there, the population was purely Albanian.

M. Pichon agreed that France would not go to war about Koritza, but he said that it was essential that it was equally out of the question that France or England should join in using force against Greece.

I agreed, but pointed out that if we were not prepared to go to war for Greece she would be left alone to deal with Austria and Italy.

M. Pichon and M. Cambon both favoured my suggestion that there should be an international commission to settle the southern frontier of Albania.

I told them that Austria had practically refused to agree that the settlement should be referred to a commission with the question of Koritza left open.

M. Cambon suggested that I might make a general suggestion of a commission, leaving it to Austria to raise conditions, which we could examine.

M. Pichon said that if Austria could definitely and irrevocably refuse to give way about Koritza we should have to yield the point.

M. Pichon said it was important that Italy should not retain the islands, and I said we were entirely in agreement about this. The Admiralty felt strongly on this subject, and if we were prepared to take a very strong line about the islands, which we were not prepared to do about Koritza.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[29558] No. 346.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie

(No. 206.)

Sir *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

DURING the conversation with M. Cambon and M. Pichon this morning, I said that Germany seemed to hesitate between two policies about Asiatic Turkey. Her first

idea had been the integrity of Asiatic Turkey, possibly guaranteed by the Powers, and the consolidation and support of Turkish authority; latterly she had talked somewhat vaguely about spheres of interest. This second policy would lead to a partition of Asiatic Turkey and a complete disappearance of Turkish power.

M. Pichon said that the first policy was the one to be entirely preferred.

I agreed, and said that to make it effective there would have to be reforms agreed upon by the Powers and financial assistance based upon proper financial organisation. If Turkey was to be re-established, she must not be burdened with a heavy indemnity. Sir Arthur Nicolson and I pointed out to M. Pichon and M. Cambon how untenable the position would be in Parliament here if we agreed to an increase of Turkish customs dues, which would be levied greatly upon British trade and which would go, not to the good government and development of Asiatic Turkey, from which an increase of trade would result, but as an indemnity to the Balkan States, who were going to increase the customs dues in the territory that they had annexed.

M. Pichon entirely agreed, and said that in the French Parliament there would be the same difficulty.

M. Cambon said that Russia had taken much too complacently about an indemnity, and he had pointed this out to M. Raffalovich, the Russian delegate to the Finance Commission in Paris.

M. Pichon gave it to be understood that the clear expression of our views in opposition to an indemnity had been welcome in Paris. The position of France in the matter was a difficult one, owing to her relations with Russia.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[28569] No. 347

Foreign Office to National Bank of Turkey

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1913.*

WITH reference to the last paragraph of the letter from this Office of the 27th ultimo, relative to the desire of the National Bank of Turkey to obtain statements of the receipts of the Turkish custom-houses and of certain specified taxes, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith an extract from a despatch just received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople containing the required information as to the amount of the receipts.

As regards their application, Sir G. Lowther reports as follows:—

"Although these figures of actual revenue have been procurable, it has not been possible to ascertain how these receipts have been applied, but it is more than probable they have been appropriated in order to meet the extraordinary expenditure entailed in consequence of the state of war."

I am, &c.
LOUIS MALLET

[28636] No. 348.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 192.)

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, June 20, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of an *aide-mémoire* which I have to-day received from the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs in reply to the communications which I addressed to that Department in accordance with the instructions contained in your despatches Nos. 159 and 209 of the 17th April and 29th May last in regard to the indemnity due to M. Zannis, the compensation to be paid to the family of the murdered Mussulman rural guard, and the question of the repayment of the advance of 4,000,000 fr. made to Prince George of Greece when High Commissioner by the protecting Powers.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN

---

* Extract from No. 281.

Enclosure in No. 348.

Aide-mémoire communicated to Sir G. Buchanan.

EN réponse à l'aide-mémoire en date du 13 (26) avril, par lequel le Ministère Impérial a bien voulu porter à la connaissance de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre qu'il n'a pas lui-même été saisi de propositions du Consul général de Sa Majesté britannique à La Canée d'affecter une partie des sommes provenant des revenus de la surtaxe de 3 pour cent à la consolidation de la Banque de Crète ainsi que des Puissances protectrices au payement de certaines dettes à l'ex-Etat Ottoman de la Crète, M. Zaimis, ainsi qu'au ministre grec à Londres, le Gouvernement impérial ne saurait pas d'exprimer son opinion à ce sujet avant d'avoir des renseignements plus complets. En ce qui concerne la question de l'emploi éventuel de l'excédent des revenus de l'île de Chypre, affecté par accord commun aux représentants des Puissances à la Canée à l'époque, le Ministère Impérial ne manquera pas d'inviter son consul à Larnaca à lui donner les renseignements nécessaires à l'effet de mettre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique à même de répondre à la proposition susmentionnée. Il a été, d'autre part, convenu entre les Puissances protectrices de la Crète concernant le remboursement à la Banque de la somme de 4,000,000 de francs faisant l'objet de l'emprunt garanti par elles en 1879 au Prince Georges de Grèce, alors Haut-Commissaire, le Gouvernement Impérial ne verrait pour sa part aucun inconvénient à ce que toutes ces questions soient soumises à l'étude de la Commission financière de Paris.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 6 (19) juin, 1913.

[29357] No. 349.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 91.)

Sir, *Paris, June 26*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch which I have received from Sir Percy Harvey reporting that the Committee of the Balkan Financial Commission has made substantial progress in its work, and inquiring the views of His Majesty's Government as to the surplus revenues of Cyprus.

I have, &c.

LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure in No. 349.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 3.)

Sir, *Paris, June 26*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that of the three committees constituted by the Balkan Financial Commission, that charged with the apportionment of the Ottoman Debt has made substantial progress with the examination of the statistical tables presented by the Ottoman Delegation setting forth the constituent elements of the Debt, the revenues assigned to the service thereof, and other data bearing on the question referred.

A number of points of detail have been raised, principally by the Balkan delegates, but with a view to their elucidation rather than to their final settlement. For the present, I need only draw your attention to the following matter.

By the convention of Mudania there is assigned to the service of the Ottoman Debt, among other revenues, the surplus revenues of the Island of Cyprus. It is added that, in the event of these not being available, there shall be substituted an assignment of £T 130,000 of the produce of the tobacco tithe.

The British Government, having appropriated the surplus revenues of Cyprus to the service of the guaranteed loan of 1855, the alternative assignment above mentioned has been adopted, and figures in the statement of the assigned revenues submitted by the Turkish delegation.

119

At yesterday's meeting of the Committee the Servian delegate asked questions with regard to the employment of the excess Cyprus revenues designated to establish that the balance of that excess beyond the sum required for the interest of the loan in question is in fact "available" to be paid over to the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and should be deducted from the assignment of £T 130,000 of the tobacco tithe. The balance referred to, as you are aware, is being accumulated by the British Government for the purpose of ultimately extinguishing the loan, although so far as I am aware, the British and French Governments have not guaranteed its extinction.

This question will come up for further consideration, and I should be glad to be favoured at the earliest possible moment with the views of His Majesty's Government on the point raised. The object of the Balkan delegations, I need hardly remark, is not to obtain assistance from Turkey, but the sums retained as sinking fund, and to reduce the amount of £T 130,000, for a portion of which, as it is known in part from European sources, they are to be held responsible.

The Committee on Concessions is also occupied with the collection of the documents necessary to the consideration of the concessions referred.

The Committee on Claims for Compensation is considering the claims presented by the Allies in respect of the expenses of the war, and it is hoped that it will have been put in a position to give an opinion to-morrow. The amount in effect to be claimed from Turkey exceeding 70,000,000*l.* The President of the Commission has called attention to the question of principle involved, which can only be considered on the full meeting of the Commission. The Committee confining itself to discussion of the figures and facts submitted.

I have, &c.

H. P. HARVEY.

[29408] No. 350.

British-American Tobacco Company to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 27.)

Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London,

Sir, *June 26*, 1913.

I OBSERVE in the press a request that directors of any undertakings, such as railways, in the territory ceded by the Ottoman Government to the Balkan States in which British capital is largely interested, should communicate the particulars of such enterprises to the Foreign Office with as least possible delay.

I do not know if the undertakings we are interested in is included, but I desire to say that, as owners of all the shares of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company (an American corporation), we have large financial interests in this territory and a large organisation for purchasing leaf tobacco, the purchases amounting in a year to over 250,000*l.* and for some time the tobacco leaf is lying in the warehouses in various parts of Turkey as constituted prior to the Balkan war, notably at Cavalla, Xanthi, Smyrna and Samsoun.

I may say the Export Leaf Tobacco Company does not own any land or buildings in the territory.

Should this undertaking be one coming within the scope of your request, and should you desire any further information, I shall be greatly obliged if you will let me hear from you.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH HOOD, *Director.*

[29459] No. 351.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 80.)

(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, June 27*, 1913.

I LEARN that instructions were sent last night to Roumanian Minister at Sophia to inform Bulgarian Government that Roumania would take no action the moment war broke out.

(Confidential.)

I understand that the King was for immediate mobilisation, but was overruled by Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Sent to Sofia and Belgrade.)

[29462] No. 352.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 93.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 27, 1913.*

FOLLOWING for the Director of Military Operations from the military attaché:—

"From a trustworthy source I learn that Montenegro has accepted the principle of giving assistance to Servia: that the second, third, and fourth divisions, in all 30,000 men, are being sent into the sanjak and Servia. Of these, 16,000 are now at Ipek and Prizrend to cover right flank and rear of Servian army in the direction of Albania, 15,000 more are on their way to the sanjak to maintain order there, and to set free Servian troops for active operations."

29345] No. 353.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(No. 181.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, June 27, 1913.*

I HAVE discussed possibility of war between Balkan States with French President, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador here. We all agree that it would be desirable to localise the war. There is apprehension that Austria may intervene, but we think this could be met by a proposal that attitude of Powers should be one of non-intervention. Italy certainly and Germany presumably would agree, and Austria could not refuse adherence and separate herself from all the others. She might stipulate that her non-intervention must be conditional upon an understanding that consequences of war between Balkan States must not upset resolutions already arrived at by the Powers about Albania, but this could be agreed to.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have informed Russian Ambassador of what has passed with French President and Minister for Foreign Affairs during visit, and am sending records to you by bag.

Visit has given great satisfaction here.

30093] No. 354.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 207.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 27, 1913.*

I SPOKE to the German Ambassador to-day in the sense of my telegram No. 193 of yesterday to Sir Fairfax Cartwright about the organisation of Albania and a commission for the southern frontier. I explained with regard to various places in dispute, such as Argyrokastro, Koritza, and so forth, that I had no settled opinion, and was prepared to see their location decided on ethnographical and geographical grounds, but that I hoped that Count Berchtold would not altogether oppose the idea of a commission. I gave the Ambassador a paraphrase of the telegram.

He said that he was sure that Count Berchtold would make a stipulation that Koritza should remain Albanian.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[30094] No. 355.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 208.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 27, 1913.*

I TOLD the German Ambassador to-day, with regard to the visit to London of the President of the French Republic, that, as far as general politics were concerned, the speeches that had been made by the King and the President represented entirely what our conversations had been. All our talk on general politics had been on the lines of these speeches, in the tone and spirit of them. In fact, I was never had conversations that were more peaceful in tendency.

We had discussed certain specific questions of the moment. Our first preoccupation was how the danger of war between the Balkan allies themselves might be met. On this we were, found ourselves in complete agreement that all our efforts should be directed to localising the war. I had suggested that, if this was to be done, it would be necessary to have an understanding as to what was to happen in the event of war between the allies, and to impose that decision directly on the Great Powers about Albania. I found that French view agreed with this.

Respecting Asiatic Turkey, I had observed that there were two possible courses. One was to consolidate the existing Turkish dominions and support them by developing their resources. The other was to recognise the new organisation of Europe as it emerged from the present war. This might be the first step towards the formation of an Asiatic Concert. Paris should avoid playing, impossible as it was to ignore, the other course was the existence of Asiatic Turkey as a sphere of interest. This would lead to partition and to complete disorganisation of Turkey. I felt sure that the French Government agreed with me that, first of these two courses, the former was preferable to the latter.

In discussing the Asiatic Turkish question, we had agreed as to the importance of localising the war in the Balkans, for if Europe became involved in it, it would be impossible to say that our objects in preserving the Asiatic dominions of Turkey were such that we could not be indifferent as to the issue.

The Ambassador entirely concurred. He said that, in former times, he had been much in London about spheres of interest in Asiatic Turkey. It was a delicate matter for any one concerned, as we were with special interests in special parts of Turkey in Asia, but he was sure more than ever desirable. The view of the German Government was that every effort should be made to maintain the Turkish dominions, and not to divide them. Of course, if Turkish authority broke down altogether Germany would have special interests to preserve. The Ambassador went on to say that Germany seemed to be rather restless, and that Austria, from Near East, had already made overtures to the Germans, apparently on the assumption that Turkish rule was coming to an end, but the Germans had declined to entertain these advances. Amongst other things, they regarded Near East as a sphere where there were naturally British interests.

I said that we also had had overtures of the same sort made to us from Greek chiefs. I thought it possible that the region of Iskanderun, the Persian Gulf, and so forth, might encourage them, because they presupposed a break up of Turkish authority. Amongst other things, it would give great offence to Moslem opinion in British territory if we took part in a policy of destroying the Turkish Government and dividing its territory.

In the course of the conversation the Ambassador expressed cordial appreciation of the King's speech at the banquet to M. Poincaré, and in any remarks regarding what I thought he ought to be satisfied he took the speeches of M. Poincaré, especially such things as he said at the Guildhall, the Ambassador concurred.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[29523] No. 356.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 134.)
Sir, *Athens, June 19, 1913.*

THE history of the abortive attempt to induce the belligerents to reduce their armed forces is rather curious.

Your telegram No. 82 of the 16th instant reached me on the following day. The Austrian Minister was one of the first to receive similar instructions, the Italian and German Ministers were the two last. I was not informed until the 12th instant that it was proposed to join.

On my going round to my colleagues to see when we were ready to act, I found that the Austrian Minister had received a few days before an instruction to telegraph to Vienna the text of what we proposed to say before communicating it to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs. If we had to have a conference, we might have settled the text while waiting for the German Minister as it was, we all felt that the simple message which had to be conveyed required our collective wisdom to put it

into shape However the words "Les Gouvernements des Grandes Puissances ont chargé leurs représentants d'inviter les belligerants à réduire immédiatement leurs effectifs de guerre" were agreed upon, in the absence of the French Minister, who had gone straight off to make the communication to the Greek Minister, as soon as he heard we had all received the instruction to act

It was not until the 15th that the Austrian Minister received the instruction to abstain from making the representations upon grounds of which, as they were to be communicated to you by the Austrian Minister, you will have been able to appreciate the unwelcoming nature It is tempting to draw the inference that Austria, never having had any intention of pressing for the reduction of the forces of the Balkan States resorted with the connivance of the other members of the Triple Alliance to expedients to allow time for Bulgaria to complete the concentration of her troops against her allies

I have, &c
F ELLIOT.

[29525] No. 357

Sir F Elliot to Sir Edward Grey (*Received June 28*)

(No. 136.)
Athens, *June* 19, 1913.

Sir

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 60 of the 14th instant, instructing me to endeavour to induce the Greek Government to assume the sovereignty of the Cretan Government to the estate of the late Dr Ittar, in annexing the island of Crete

I regret I forgot to submit that there would be some inconsistency in putting forward this claim before the annexation has been sanctioned by international act, and that the Greek Government-General is more likely to see by His Majesty's Government. The settlement has now been awaited so long that a few weeks more or less can make no difference Nor is it easy to see what part in the Act sanctioning the annexation of these provinces that Greece shall take over and properly substantiated obligations of preceding Governments, whether Turkish or Cretan, of which there must be others besides the Ittar claim

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT

[29513] No. 358.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received June 28*)

(No. 555.)
Constantinople, *June* 24, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cavalla, drawing attention to the effect of the closing of that port to shipping

I have, &c
GERARD LOWTHER

Enclosure in No. 358.

Vice-Consul Morgan to Sir G. Lowther

(No. 27.)
Cavalla, *June* 12, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the port of Cavalla has now been closed to general navigation for over a month, and the effects of this measure are now beginning to be severely felt by all

The commercial houses of which eleven are English, have been unable to despatch or receive goods, the banks are unable to bring in money from outside, flour is becoming scarce and is sold at high prices, and fuel, usually brought here in sailing ships, is almost unobtainable.

The censorship of letters is also a great restriction on commerce. One censor only has been appointed and is unable to cope with the mail lately despatched from Cavalla, and postal delays are inevitable.

The closing of the port of Cavalla is, in my opinion, more due to the representations of over-zealous and inexperienced local officials than to any military necessity, and it would be desirable in the interests of British and foreign commerce that the measure should be speedily revoked

I have, &c
JAMES MORGAN.

[31751] No. 359.

Count Mensdorff to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received June 28.*)

(Translation.)
London, *June* 27, 1913.

Sir,

I DULY failed to communicate to my Government the note relating to the opening to foreign navigation of the harbours and territorial waters of the Balkan States which you were good enough to address to me on the 14th April last

This note, which has been carefully studied, has provided the Austro-Hungarian Government with the desired opportunity to explain more in detail the standpoint they have taken up in this matter, and to make their observations upon the considerations put forward by the British Government

The motives which inspire the Vienna Cabinet in this matter are set forth in the memorandum which I have the honour to send you herewith

The Austro-Hungarian Government would be very grateful if the British Government would again submit the proposals for the establishment of certain provisions affecting foreign coasting trade in the Levant to a benevolent consideration, in the light of the explanations given in this memorandum. In our proposals for the establishment of certain provisions affecting foreign coasting trade in the Levant. The Vienna Cabinet cannot but entertain the hope that their proposals, which, as explained in the annexed memorandum, are not directed towards obtaining special advantages for the one or the other Power, but the realisation of which would ensure in a high measure the just and equitable treatment of all Powers concerned in navigation in the Near East, will now be favourably received by the British Government, and that the London Cabinet will bring their great influence to bear in order to secure a favourable reception for our proposals

I have, &c.
ALB. MENSDORFF

Enclosure in No. 359.

Memorandum communicated by Count Mensdorff

(Translation.)

1. FROM the Foreign Office Note of the 14th April last relative to the attitude of the British Government towards our proposals with reference to international steps in the Levant, the Austro-Hungarian Government understand that the London Cabinet, although not considering it necessary for British interests that the four articles suggested by us should be incorporated in the articles of peace to end the present Balkan War, are yet not indisposed to give consideration to this matter if all the other Great Powers should find themselves in agreement as to the utility of such stipulations.

2. The above-mentioned note from the Foreign Office, which has been very carefully studied, gives the Austro-Hungarian Government the opportunity they desire at once to explain in detail the standpoint which they have adopted on this question and to make their observations upon the considerations put forward by the British Government.

3. It is, of course, far from the intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to express an opinion as to how far British interests are in point of fact safeguarded in every direction by the existing commercial treaties, the stipulations of which, as the Foreign Office remark, will automatically come into force after the conclusion of the war in all the Turkish territories falling to the Balkan States

4. The Vienna Cabinet feel however obliged to point out that the principle in international law of so-called revivable treaty rights ("lebenglichen Vertragsrechten") has hitherto not, as a rule, been interpreted in practice in the direction that rights belonging by treaty to third Powers within the limits of territories transferred into the possession of another Power should *ipso jure* be extinguished as a result of the mere

[illegible] possessions, or that the international arrangements conceded by the acquiring State shall [illegible] territorial accessions.

[illegible] respect of treaties of [illegible] referred to, or rather [illegible] which [illegible] required rights [illegible] States have always [illegible] the practice, also [illegible] with the [illegible] Law, that cases where they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

all matters concerning shipping in the Levant and to guard against the interests of the Powers being in general thereby protected must measures on the part of certain Balkan States [illegible] of the international shipping of certain foreign States.

30. In this connection the principle of *full freedom of navigation* in the ports and territorial waters of the Balkan Peninsula is laid down in the first of the four articles comprising the Austrian proposals, and it is stipulated that the vessels of all European States and their cargoes shall be subject in these waters on an equal footing in every respect as regards each other as regards national vessels and the vessels of the most favoured Power. In this sense the principle of treatment with the national flag on the footing of unrestricted most favoured treatment on the other, is secured to all European States. The ships of non-European States cannot, under the proposed article, be treated better than they would be treated worse, than those of European States.

31. The provision for unrestricted equality of treatment with the vessels under the control [illegible] of cruise must not [illegible] the full right of participation in the *coasting trade*.

32. In view of the observations which [illegible] the Foreign Office Note the Austrian Government [illegible] they may expect that the London Cabinet will concur in the [illegible] towards [illegible] true spirit. If no stipulation on the subject were made, [illegible] coasting trade between Crete and the Greek islands to be transferred to Greek vessels [illegible] Patmos or Salonica, which has perhaps often been carried on by English ships, might be reserved for Greek shipping.

33. As regards article 2 it contains in its first paragraph the application to [illegible] of the general principle laid down in article 1. While it does not impose on the country the obligation to treat foreign and [illegible] different legislation [illegible] universal in Europe. The regulations proposed in [illegible] paragraph of this article do not, go beyond the scope of [illegible] but are just in view of the peculiar conditions of the East. They [illegible] to protect foreign ships of certain services which other are not required to perform regularly by shipping [illegible] right to [illegible] for loading and discharging and for this purpose to maintain [illegible] in order to avoid the compulsory use of specified [illegible] to the application of the employment of specified persons and [illegible] measures are intended *to prevent an unjustified imposition of loss and delay arising in the ordinary course of trade*—duties which are levied under the pretext of the maintenance of existing labour-saving appliances and storages, such as [illegible], cross-labourers, workmen's union &c. whereas these are [illegible] really useless and useless, or, on account of the age of [illegible] purposes of the exploitation of traffic for fiscal purposes [illegible] of prevention and [illegible].

34. This latter regulation is [illegible] to protect international shipping from the [illegible] losses which [illegible] by the boycotts, strikes of local harbour men, lighterers, [illegible], which have taken place in recent years in Levant ports, principally as a political weapon and generally with the connivance of the local authorities.

35. Against these regulations, in so far as they allow foreign ships to use their own resources, that is their own personnel for loading and unloading, and for this purpose to use [illegible] the ports lighters and tugs of their own flag it might reasonably be urged that they were intended to relieve certain [illegible] from the payment of [illegible] for [illegible] and unloading vessels in Balkan ports.

36. It would be easy, however, by a corresponding application of the article in question, respecting the liability to taxes and dues of such appliances, dues which must not exceed those levied from native services of the same kind, to arrive at a compromise between the fiscal interests of the Balkan States and those of international shipping concerns.

37. The Vienna Cabinet ventures to point out that until the well-known big strike of the Constantinople lighterers, the principal international shipping companies employed their own lighters and personnel there and still do so in various Turkish ports and waters.

38. Article 3 lays down that in the importation, exportation, transit or *entrepôtage* of goods [illegible] and tolls imposed thereon, no difference shall be made between the various flags, so that goods of the same kind and origin, irrespective of the flag under which they are carried must be treated in the same manner. This article,

of course, does not lay down the [illegible] of prohibitions of importation, export or transit of certain goods of goods originating in a certain country and it likes the inadmissibility of differentiation of rates and tolls on goods of different origin. For example, in the [illegible] of a treaty or [illegible] a tariff on goods originating from a certain country or [illegible] to grant dues than [illegible] goods of a different origin or even importation might even be forbidden. Such differentiation, however, must not be connected with [illegible] ships flying a particular flag, but must take place without regard to the ships and to [illegible] carrying the goods to which differentiation is to be made. In other words, it [illegible] is no clog on the [illegible] general policy of the Balkan States, but only a safeguard for the freedom of shipping. If certain *goods importation* are to [illegible] differentiation according to the flag flown by the ship which carries the goods, it [illegible] understood why a differentiation of the goods according to their [illegible] origin [illegible] of certain classes of goods.

39. Article 4 finally lays down the principle of reciprocity with regard to [illegible] for [illegible] on transit in regard to [illegible] foreign [illegible] rivers having [illegible] these articles were [illegible] to [illegible] Greek [illegible] and [illegible] type of the [illegible] Capitulations, [illegible] vessels of Europe [illegible] the right of navigation for the [illegible] the rivers and [illegible] under their own flag, [illegible] the other [illegible] agreements [illegible] international rivers.

40. The article is [illegible] importance for navigation on the Boyana, Lake Sertari, and also in the event of the lower waters of the Maritza and Vardar being made navigable, [illegible] the Greek [illegible] Lake Serres. It is only necessary to refer to the observations made by the Foreign Office on this point.

41. [illegible] to [illegible] that they would not [illegible] the slightest [illegible] to [illegible] question to the [illegible] left to [illegible] at the close of the present war, all the more so as they propose to maintain [illegible] as before with regard to the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Capitulations regime.

42. The English [illegible] could, therefore, be notified by [illegible] States, viewed, [illegible] of course, [illegible].

43. The Imperial Government [illegible] anxious that [illegible] Majesty's Government should give their [illegible] to [illegible], or the [illegible] of the above explanations to [illegible] regulations which [illegible] proposes for [illegible] shipping in the Levant. The Vienna Cabinet [illegible] to hope that their proposals [illegible] which, as appears from the above explanations, [illegible] no special privileges for the monarchy, but [illegible] to all Powers interested in shipping in the Near East, in the exercise of their [illegible] rights, [illegible] favourably [illegible] attitude of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and that the [illegible] will [illegible] raise their great influence [illegible] favourably in favour of our proposals.

[29554] No. 360.

Admiralty, to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 28.*)

Sir, *Admiralty, June 27, 1913.*

WITH reference to Admiralty letter of the 2nd instant, [illegible] to say that Their Lordships Commissioners of the Admiralty request that you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that Vice-Admiral Burney's proposals to [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Green, West Yorkshire Regiment, [illegible] of the Foreign Intelligence Department, as [illegible] has been approved.

I am, &c.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.

[29654] No. 361.

British American Tobacco Company, to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 28.*)

Great Chamber's, 86, Strand, London, June 27, 1913.

Sir,

WE beg to write you with regard to the position of the business in that portion of Turkey which is occupied by the Bulgarian and Greek troops.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

As you are aware, we are the owners of the shares of Export Leaf Tobacco Company, which operates extensively in large quantities in the tobacco-growing districts, and for some time past we have been considerably hampered in carrying on the business.

Some of our representatives can now judge the countryside is not only being appropriated, but the troops in occupation of the territory are not trying to protect the industry upon which we so largely depend.

The Export Leaf Tobacco Company purchased 2,500 bales of the value of about £60,000 at Nevrokop near Drama, but the Bulgarian troops refused to allow the company to take most of the bales on the ground of the Agricultural Bank against the property of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company and the planter. On the tobacco in question the Bulgarian authorities assess the necessary fee and dues of transfer from the name of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company. They claim an enormous sum which they have absolutely no right to levy, almost 50 francs they have already paid.

The property of the company, 600 bales stored at the village of Avratovo, Mr. Manasiadis in charge, was seized by the Bulgarian troops but after a short time released, which we consider is owing to the fact that the Bulgarian authorities are anxious to keep on friendly terms with the Greeks at the present moment.

The above circumstances are in fact that the port of Kavalla has been and is closed to the export of tobacco as in previous occasions.

From the information we can obtain the export of tobacco this year has been practically impossible, and the Bulgarian Government has not permitted to load a single bale of tobacco for any port, and apparently without any valid reason.

All this will seriously affect the company.

May we ask you to kindly see through His Majesty's Ministers at the three principal ports, Salonica, Nevrokop, and Avratovo, and the Consul of the district, Drama, as well as the Greek authorities, in order to deal with the Bulgarian and Greek authorities with a view to the settlement of things being arranged. Possibly the representative of the Bulgarian Government was sent from Sofia to the above-mentioned districts to see that no prevention would result.

We are, &c.

(For the British American Tobacco Company (Limited),)
JOSEPH HOOD, *Director*.

[29521] No. 362.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 226.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sofia, June 27, 1913.*

THE military attaché informs me that the Bulgarian cavalry at present disposed as follows:—

Regiment at the Dedeagatch.
Regiment at Sofia.
Regiments at Ustendil.
Regiments at Strumitza.
Two regiments at Kustendil.
Two regiments at Petrich.
Two regiments at Demir Hissar.
Two regiments at Seres.
Two regiments at Drama.
Two regiments at Nevrokop.
Two regiments at Razlog.
Two regiments at Melnik.
Two regiments at Kavalla.
Two regiments at Xanthi.
Two regiments at Gumurjina.
Two regiments at Dedeagatch.
Two regiments at Adrianople.
Two regiments at Tchataldja.
Two regiments at Constantinople.
Two regiments at Rodosto.
Two regiments at Bulair.
Two regiments at Enos.
Two regiments at Dimotika.
Two regiments at Karagatch.
Two regiments at Kirk Kilisse.
Two regiments at Lule Burgas.
Two regiments at Vize.
Two regiments at Kirklareli.
Two regiments at Midia.
Two regiments at Varna.
Two regiments at Shumla.
Two regiments at Silistria.
Two regiments at Rustchuk.
Two regiments at Tirnova.
Two regiments at Sistova.
Two regiments at Plevna.
Two regiments at Lovtcha.
Two regiments at Orkhanie.
Two regiments at Sofia.
Two regiments at Kustendil.
Two regiments at Ustendil.
Two regiments at Strumitza.
Two regiments at Petrich.
Two regiments at Demir Hissar.
Two regiments at Seres.
Two regiments at Drama.
Two regiments at Nevrokop.
Two regiments at Razlog.
Two regiments at Melnik.
Two regiments at Kavalla.
Two regiments at Xanthi.
Two regiments at Gumurjina.
Two regiments at Dedeagatch.
Two regiments at Adrianople.
Two regiments at Tchataldja.
Two regiments at Constantinople.
Two regiments at Rodosto.
Two regiments at Bulair.
Two regiments at Enos.
Two regiments at Dimotika.
Two regiments at Karagatch.
Two regiments at Kirk Kilisse.
Two regiments at Lule Burgas.
Two regiments at Vize.
Two regiments at Kirklareli.
Two regiments at Midia.
Two regiments at Varna.
Two regiments at Shumla.
Two regiments at Silistria.
Two regiments at Rustchuk.
Two regiments at Tirnova.
Two regiments at Sistova.
Two regiments at Plevna.
Two regiments at Lovtcha.
Two regiments at Orkhanie.
Two regiments at Sofia.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[29523] No. 363.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 227.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sofia, June 27, 1913.*

CAPTAIN Wardrop has arrived since 25th June and informed, from the Foreign Office, that any serious fighting has occurred.

Two regiments of Cossacks have been withdrawn from the Chatalja lines and have gone to Adrianople.

Infantry and artillery remain in their entrenchments.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[29534] No. 364.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 228. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sofia, June 27, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 224 of 23rd June.

Bulgarian Government informed Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on 25th June that if Servia agreed to accept arbitration unconditionally Bulgaria could only consider conduct that it was strictly in accordance with terms of treaty and that decision should be given within ten days of submission of the case.

Russian Government are now prepared to leave Bulgaria free to assume attitude they may deem fit towards Greece. They have, however, refused time limit and making it *sine qua non* of arbitration that differences with Greece should likewise be submitted to arbitration. They have, moreover, returned an answer, which Bulgarian Government say they cannot accept in the form they have decided at Skupshtina. Political situation changes hourly.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[29962] No. 365.

Note communicated by Count Benckendorff, June 28, 1913.

M. SAZONOV telegraphs to Sophia:—

(*Saint-Petersbourg le 13/26*) *juin* 1913.

"Dans le cas où tenter un dernier effort de conciliation semblerait opportun M. Daneff devrait nous informer de sa décision par l'arrivée à Saint-Pétersbourg pour y prendre part aux conférences des représentants des autres états balkaniques, sinon il devrait avec la même sincérité nous renseigner à ce sujet. Cette retenue indiquerait acceptation par la Serbie de notre arbitrage et de la constituerait la cause de la rupture. Au cas où le Gouvernement Impérial devrait considérer épuisés tous les moyens de persuasion pour une solution pacifique de la crise."

Ambassade Impériale de Russie, Londres,
le 28 juin 1913.

[29668] No. 366.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 47.)
Sir, *London, June 28, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of a speech made by M. Valtchitch,* the Greek delegate, at the opening meeting of the committee of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to deal with the apportionment of the Turkish Debt.

I also enclose copies of the speech made by M. Miouchkovitch,* the Montenegrin delegate at the opening meeting of the committee on the claims to compensation arising out of the war.

These two speeches, read together, indicate the attitude of the Balkan delegations on these two questions, which is, broadly, that the acceptance by the Allied States of a share of the Ottoman Debt is not obligatory upon them and should equitably be compensated by the payment to them by Turkey of a substantial war indemnity.

I should add that on the conclusion of the reading of M. Miouchkovitch's speech, the president of the commission, M. de Margerie, indicated his view that the questions of principle involved must be reserved for the plenary commission, and could not be discussed in the committee. It will be observed that the latter part of the speech sets forth the view that the principle of a war indemnity must be held to have been conceded and that the only business of the committee is to construct its amount. The German delegate proposed to record his protest against this assumption, in which I should have joined, but the president declared this course unnecessary, the whole subject being reserved for the plenary commission.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

---

* Not printed.

[31751] No. 367

Note communicated by Count Mensdorff June 28, 1913

(Translation.)

In proposing a joint international settlement of political matters affecting shipping interests in the waters and harbours of the Balkan Peninsula, the Austro-Hungarian Government are urged by the common interests of all seafaring European Powers.

We consider that the Balkan States should not treat foreign shipping more disadvantageously than the Powers. There is no ground for the fear that they will impose heavy dues on foreign shipping.

We think that the right to engage in the coasting trade between Crete and the islands belonging to Greece and the Provinces and Sanjaks shall be preserved. From a political point of view we regard this as unobjectionable. The commercial vessels of Bulgaria are not considered national vessels in Greece's sense, and they therefore offer no guarantee of the rights hitherto enjoyed according to Great Britain's proposal. Treaties between Bulgaria and Greece.

The Austro-Hungarian Government would have no objection, as regards the Ottoman Government, to the proposal to establish a Commission of Control, as suggested by Great Britain, but they consider it necessary that the Powers should be represented on the Commission in proportion to the just political interests of all Powers concerned in navigation in the Levant. Next week, Sir, you would bring their instructions to hear on the above-mentioned proposals.

[29669] No. 368

Memorandum communicated by Turkish Embassy June 28, 1913

Les différentes rivières ayant fait l'objet de la dernière présentation du Cabinet Ottoman, Hakki Pacha a soumis aux consuls généraux, réunis en conférence, la proposition suivante, d'après laquelle chacun des intéressés pourrait faire valoir ses droits et présenter ses observations et critiques dans un délai déterminé.

Ce délai écoulé, les droits des ayants droit seraient réglés définitivement et sans appel par une commission spéciale, composée d'un délégué de la Sublime Porte, d'un délégué de chacune des Puissances intéressées à la navigation du Danube, d'un délégué de la Commission européenne du Danube et d'un délégué de la Commission fluviale internationale.

Cette commission, qui aurait son siège à Galatz, aurait à examiner les différentes réclamations, contestations, etc., qui lui seraient soumises par les intéressés, et à prendre sur le tout une décision définitive, sans qu'il soit possible d'interjeter appel auprès de quelque tribunal que ce soit.

Les frais de la commission seraient supportés par les différentes parties intéressées, proportionnellement à l'importance de leurs intérêts.

Le Gouvernement Ottoman, désirant faire tout son possible pour faciliter le règlement des différends existants, a proposé en outre que les droits de navigation, perçus jusqu'à présent par les différentes Commissions fluviales, soient versés à la Banque Ottomane, qui en ferait la répartition entre les différentes Commissions, d'après les besoins de chacune d'elles

[29676] No. 379

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 28.*

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 28, 1913.*

ALBANIA

I spoke to Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning on the lines of your telegram No. 165 of 26th June. I found him still strongly in favour of prompt recognition of Prince of Wied and the establishment of something definite at Albania. He thought that Ismail Kemal and those forming the present Provisional Government might be induced to withdraw from country at once. That Albania was capable of self-government was proved by the fact that there was peace and not civil war in the Albanian provinces where no Government had existed there for months past. He said that Austria was seriously getting apprehensive lest Albania should fall into a state of anarchy. He added that important question which should be settled without loss of time was the question of finances of Albania. What was urgently required was the appointment of an international commission. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs believed that it was impossible for such a commission to suggest any rectification of ethnographical frontiers so long as places along coast in occupation of Greeks were occupied by the Greek army. He had information that Greek ruling system was to be carried by Greek authorities and that deputies were already being elected in districts south of Kalamas river. The president of commission would be appointed by Powers. He had been furnished with the names of certain persons likely to stand over such a purely Albanian district to Greece would be opposed. Minister for Foreign Affairs observed that Albanian group at Washington Advantageous powers [illegible] that they should watch carefully [illegible] Albanian should be represented. Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] I could not state over what I have said. Count Berchtold would [illegible] Foreign Office Austrian Ambassador.

29684 No. 373.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 28.*)

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 28, 1913.*

A Secret Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that he had just received disquieting news from Constantinople who seemed to be on the point of [illegible] Grand Vizier told him that he had learnt that replies of Bulgaria and Servia to the Russian proposals of arbitration were most unsatisfactory. This, he said, had been communicated to him by Russian Ambassador yesterday.

30565 No. 371

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 131.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 28, 1913.*

The Austrian and Italian Ambassadors gave me to-day the following:—

"I.

"The Suzerainty of the Sultan is not to be exercised.

"II.

"Albania is constituted an principauté indépendante et héréditaire par ordre de primogéniture. Le Prince sera désigné par les six Puissances.

"L'Albanie sera neutralisée. Sa neutralité sera garantie par les six Puissances.

"III.

"Pour la délimitation générale de l'Albanie sera achevée et le pays aura été évacué par les troupes, les affaires de la commission internationale de contrôle composée

* Also to Sir H. Rodd (No. 186).

213

des delegués des six Puissances et d'un delegue de l'Albanie sera chargée d'élaborer un projet d'organisation detaillé de toutes les branches de l'administration de l'Albanie. Quant à l'organisation judiciaire, la commission s'inspirera des principes du regime appliqué en Égypte. Cette commission presentera aux Puissances dans un délai de six mois un rapport sur le resultat de ces travaux, ainsi que ces conclusions au sujet de l'organisation administrative et financière du pays.

"Les pouvoirs de cette commission dureront cinq ans et pourront être renouvelés en cas de besoin."

They explained that it was given to me privately, before they decided to mention it at the *réunion*.

I observed that to raise the question of the suzerainty of the Sultan was to reopen what had already been settled at the *reunion*.

They urged that the suzerainty of the Sultan has been put in originally because it was thought that it would please the Turks. Now it appeared that Turkey did not desire to have any connection maintained with Albania and to maintain a connection might afford a pretext for involving Albania in subsequent troubles between Turkey and the Balkan States. It would, therefore, be much better that there should be no connection between Turkey and Albania, and as in the original resolution of the *reunion* it was expressly said that the suzerainty was to be purely nominal, there could be no harm in abolishing it.

I said that it might be that it was not of much importance that the proposal to abolish it would give rise to a good deal of discussion, and would consume time. They must know very well that, when a Government put forward a proposal to reopen something that had been settled, the matter had to be referred to the Foreign Offices of other countries; that they at once asked what was the reason behind such a proposal, and that they very likely invented some motive that they thought was the origin of it, and in consequence set to work to find reasons for opposing it.

The Ambassadors said that, though they had no instructions to this effect perhaps point No. I on the paper they had given me might be omitted, as it was superfluous if No. II was accepted.

I observed that the first part of No. III seemed to be on the lines that I had already suggested in my telegram to Vienna, of which I gave them a paraphrase, as I had already done to the other Ambassadors.

The Austrian and Italian Ambassadors said that their instructions were that No. III, which they regarded as a concession to the French view, could be put forward only if Nos. I and II were accepted.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29357] No. 375.

*Foreign Office to Treasury.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 28, 1913.*

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Paris,† forwarding a report from the British delegate on the Commission sitting at Paris to settle the financial questions arising out of the late war, in which Sir P. Harvey enquires the views of His Majesty's Government as to the disposal of the balance of the year's Cyprus revenues which remains after the interest of the guaranteed loan of 1855 has been paid, and which has hitherto been retained with a view to the ultimate amortisation of the loan.

It will be seen that the Servian delegate on the Commission is anxious, for obvious reasons, that this balance should be paid over to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, and deducted from the sum of £T. 130,000 assigned to the Servian Tribute.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey would be glad to receive an early expression of the views of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as to the reply which should be returned to Sir P. Harvey's enquiry.

I am to add that a similar letter has been addressed to the Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
LOUIS MALLET.

* Also to Colonial Office, *mutatis mutandis*. † No. 349.

[29677] No. 376.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 29.*)

(No. 305. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, June 29, 1913.*

TURKISH Government have invited foreign commission of Financial Department to draft a law which will confer on its members very extensive powers of control of that department.

Action of Government has evidently been prompted by fear of imposition of foreign financial control.

Mr. Graves informs me confidentially that if law is accepted as at present drafted, foreign commission will have entire control over all the departments of Ministry of Finance.

29680] No. 377.

Sir F. Paget, Sir Belgrade, to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 29.*)

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 29, 1913.*

PASSIC reports that M. Pasitch's army has arrived at Uskub, and has been received with marked signs of joy. Troops said to number about 24,000.

(Sent Sept. and Cettinje.)

[29853] No. 378.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 30.*)

(No. 148.)
Sir, *Athens, June 25, 1913.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 3 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to report that in reply to the Greek proposal that the Servian forces should evacuate Monastir and assist in the concentration of Bulgarian troops against the Greeks, the Bulgarian Government have replied that it is unnecessary, and state that the advance of Greek troops is now being pushed on the whole Bulgarian detachments left in the country after the withdrawal of the Third Army, which had operated in Macedonia, the central army having taken with it the whole of its artillery, after the fall of Adrianople, and the district of Salonika, which therefore was not capable of fighting, and possessed only a few aged men and boys.

They complain that Greek troops are disposed in the interior of the country instead of remaining on the frontier, and that the Greek Government have refused to proceed to Athens on account of the refusal of the Greek Government to withdraw their troops from Macedonia. They state that the Bulgarian concentration is being carried out solely for the purpose of resisting the Greek attack, which is now actually in progress. Nevertheless, they are willing to accept the Greek proposal to withdraw, and state that they will consent to withdraw their troops from the districts now occupied by the Bulgarian troops as soon as those districts now occupied by the Greek troops. In order to protect against possible aggression, the Bulgarians are exposed in regions occupied by the Bulgarian Government declare that they will not evacuate the districts belonging to the Ottoman Empire, which they have held down to the conclusion of peace, and which they have held down to the present time, and they have declared that they will not withdraw their troops from these districts until the Greek troops have withdrawn from Macedonia.

In reply to the Greek proposal that the Bulgarian troops should withdraw from Macedonia, the Bulgarian Government have replied that it is unnecessary, and state that the Bulgarian troops are now being pushed on the whole line, and that the Bulgarian troops are now being pushed on the whole line, and that the Bulgarian troops are now being pushed on the whole line.

In reply to the Greek proposal that the Bulgarian troops should withdraw from Macedonia, the Bulgarian Government have replied that it is unnecessary, and state

Minister went to St. Petersburgh the Servian Government could put their case before the Emperor in full which he seemed to think was what they really wanted to do, in order to make a show of having defended Servian interests. The Servian Government would not, he argued, that Bulgaria would not renounce Monastir or in fact any of her conquests under the treaty, and no one really wanted war. M. Danef continued some time in this strain and I made no remarks. He then, however, went on to say that even if such a calamity as war occurred, he felt sure that once it was over the Balkan States would settle their differences and again unite for all time. Bulgaria did not want to see Servia appear but was only too glad to maintain a buffer State between Austro-Hungary and herself. Bulgaria alone, even a greater Bulgaria, was but a small State, whereas the Balkan States including Greece would together be a permanent factor and as such would be far from a negligible quantity. It was so apparent that it would be to their great future advantage to work together in harmony that he could not help thinking the future outlook was a good one.

I took this opportunity to observe that a fratricidal war scarcely seemed to be the best way of attaining the excellent object he had in view and I again asked his kind offices to give a favourable reply to the Russian Government with which he is on such excellent terms. M. Daneff then stated that he did not believe that the Russian Government had said last words either at Belgrade or perhaps even at Sophia. He knew that great pressure was brought to bear at Belgrade. M. Pashitch would go to St. Petersburgh with it this evening or next previous conditions and in that event, he would not proceed. The difficulty now was to restrain the army, the soldiers were all under the fighting influence having determined. They had been on duty many months, and many members of the army were peasants and they knew that if they were not back for the harvest their wives, children would in many cases, starve in the course of the winter. I formed M. Daneff that the above circumstance gave the Bulgarian Government an excellent reason to favour a speedy pacific solution.

As a result of this conversation I left with the feeling that if only the Greek and Servian Prime Ministers could be induced to proceed to St. Petersburgh peace might be preserved.

I am forwarding copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Belgrade.

I have, &c.

H. G. BAX-IRONSIDE.

[29695] No. 381

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 560.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 25, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 520 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-general at Salonica reporting the arrest of Bulgarians in Salonica.

I have, &c.

GERARD LOWTHER.

Enclosure in No. 381.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. —)

Sir, *Salonica, June 20, 1913.*

WITH reference to the third paragraph of my immediately preceding despatch of the 7th instant, I have the honour to report that the arrests, imprisonments, and expulsions of Bulgarians in this district have continued to take place with increasing frequency. Amongst the persons recently expelled is the journalist Nicmof, correspondent here for the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency, while the arrests include that of the prominent Bulgarian bookseller, Samardjief. At the same time, Bulgarian families desirous of leaving the place have been refused permission to do so. It is attempted to justify these measures by the alleged intention of the Bulgarians in this city to resort to bomb outrages and other forms of violence for the sake of creating disturbances and discrediting the Greek administration; but it is only fair to the Bulgarians to admit that, whatever threats may have been uttered in irresponsible (and even official) quarters, the actual conduct of the Bulgarian element in this city has been

correct, and domiciliary visits, instituted in the Bulgarian quarters for the purpose of discovering arms and dynamite, have in general yielded relatively meagre results. According to a semi-official statement, the total find has hitherto consisted of 51 Mauser rifles, 73 revolvers, and some 1,000 cartridges, about half of the latter, with 8 rifles and 7 revolvers, having been discovered in the Bulgarian Commercial School. One or two old bombs were found in the house of a Jew, who was sent by the Bulgarians to have been badly beaten in consequence.

On the 17th instant, considerable excitement was caused by its becoming known that the occupants of a large block of buildings, comprising eight or ten apartments, and situated in one of the principal boulevards, had received orders from the military authorities to evacuate the premises in order to provide quarters for Greek troops. All interventions to the treaty proved useless, even to obtain a short respite solely for evacuation, and by the following day the troops were in possession of the whole block. As there are now fewer Greek soldiers in the town itself than there have been at any other period during the last six months, the reason for this measure was not apparent, but it was understood to be that the Hungarian question faces another on the opposite side of the road which is occupied by Bulgarian troops and which it is also desired to control.

The measure has naturally had a very considerable effect in increasing the state of apprehension not far removed from panic in certain sections of the Jewish and, in the absence of any more convincing explanation than has yet been officially put forward by the authorities, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Greek general staff, from which the decision emanated, was over-anxious lest the exaggerated secret reports allowed its sober judgment to be somewhat insane, and thereby letting itself play into the hands of its opponents, whose manifest object it is to create a scare.

Amongst the reasons given by the Greeks in justification of their action is the alleged surreptitious increase in the Bulgarian force quartered in the city. This has been reduced latterly to between 500 and 600 men, and it is now said to have been raised again to 1,200 or even 2,000, although no fresh soldiers have been known to enter the place. The explanation given is that komitajis and peasants who have come in singly or in small bands have been armed and equipped from stores secretly hidden in the St. Sophia mosque and sent to augment the various posts. There is probably much truth in this, though it is easy to exaggerate the importance of the fact.

In any case the measures recently adopted here, whether intended as measures of precaution or reprisals, have indisputably still further embittered and intensified the feelings of hatred and animosity, already sufficiently violent, between the two peoples, and rendered a peaceable settlement of the matters in dispute between them even more impossible than it was before.

I have, &c.

HARRY H. LAMB.

[29823] No. 382

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 124.)

Sir, *Belgrade, June 25, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Peckham regarding the enrolment by the Servian authorities of so-called volunteers.

The Secretary-General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs told me a few days ago that the Montenegrin authorities had offered some 10,000 men for the support of Servia in the event of war with Bulgaria. These Montenegrin troops will in all probability merely be employed to occupy the places on the north-eastern frontier of Albania and the sanjak of Novi Bazar when the Servian troops are withdrawn so as to watch the population in the newly occupied territories.

I have, &c.

RALPH PAGET.

Enclosure in No. 382

Mr. Peckham to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 29.)

Sir, *Uskub, June 19, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the forcible volunteering reported in my despatch No. [illegible] of 15th instant, continues.

I personally think the head-quarter staff is not so misguided as to imagine that these methods can bring about the use of arms, either to the colours at the present moment, or in the future, when they have no sympathies, no sympathise with their cry, and no fancy as soldiers.

Mr. Vice-Consul Dimitrievitch to the authorities and no desire to force any man to enlist, but determined authorities, that an excess of zeal on the part of the officials' part, gave the excuse in this part of the world for [illegible] proved to be accurate. It is to be presumed that of a higher [illegible] the matter to the use of force, they would have been more stringent [illegible] to collect all Bulgarian volunteers, but there seems to [illegible] that in such cases they have been sent. And Mr. Vice-Consul gravely [illegible] that he certainly was assuring that the Bulgarian Consul [illegible] the Servian superintendent had not interfered with in any way (my [illegible] who is unfairly to the contrary), but refer not merely from Bulgar, but also [illegible] Servian sources.

I have the honour that [illegible] are being taken as hostages in case a Balkan [illegible] Servian rulers covet their occupied territory. Some time ago I heard that a Monastir [illegible] Vodena would be seized as hostage from [illegible] Albanian [illegible] Servian [illegible] Albanians from the Kukandelen [illegible] Vodena [illegible] Monastir, but lost [illegible] the Servian [illegible] for it.

[illegible] two Bulgarian [illegible], of twenty-five to thirty men each, are operating in the neighbourhood of Kalkandelen (Tetovo) and Costivo respectively. I also hear of small [illegible] Servian Rascia (Monastir vilayet).

We are [illegible] request of the possibility of a revolt [illegible] case of war with Bulgaria. [illegible] constitutes a threat from all sources except the Servian Government. Discontent [illegible] universal the Servians are even [illegible] far worse than [illegible] Albanians [illegible] spoil [illegible] gratuitous [illegible] not include [illegible] the Albanians [illegible] [illegible] of the Albanian situation). At the commencement of [illegible] Albanians [illegible] Servian [illegible] Albanians should [illegible] Bulgarian attempt to secure [illegible] Bulgarian Albania respectively.

I have also reported in my despatch No. 24 of the 21st April that the [illegible] Albanians [illegible] effective diversion in case of war. I have [illegible] to the [illegible] that even the temper of the Albanians [illegible] Servian [illegible] Albanians [illegible] Kossovo [illegible] solely to repress [illegible] increase as negotiations for a settlement drag on.

I have, &c.
W. D. PECKHAM

[29824] No. 383

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received June 30.*)

(No. 125.)

Sir, *Belgrade, June 25, 1913.*

ON receipt of Mr. Hartwig's instructions from His Government, I had an interview with the Servian Government urging them to agree to submit [illegible] to the arbitration of the Czar [illegible] their dispute with Bulgaria. The following [illegible] Council was held at which the King was present and after a protracted sitting, M. Pashitch, who counselled compliance with the Russian advice, having met with opposition on the part of several of his colleagues in the Ministry, tendered his resignation.

I had [illegible] from the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, whom I saw [illegible] following morning, that it was the intention of the King to call [illegible] chiefs of the several political parties in consultation, and to negotiate for the choice of a Government [illegible] Ministers but I subsequently learnt from Mr. Hartwig that the King [illegible] immediately accept M. Pashitch's resignation, and that the latter, at his (M. Pashitch's) suggestion, and on realising that his resignation might to some extent appear to [illegible] affront to the Czar, eventually agreed to remain in office at least [illegible] impossible to form a Ministry.

As all the Ministers except the Minister for War and the Minister of Instruction appear to be greatly overworked, M. Pashitch, [illegible] have again talked to Hartwig [illegible] very great laxity. In order to [illegible] this [illegible] Prime Minister will be asked [illegible] Skouptchina, of the [illegible] which he tendered his resignation and [illegible] dissolve it, but [illegible] special reasons [illegible] has [illegible] for Servia the [illegible] of the Czar without any reserve.

I [illegible] Mr. Pashitch, who is an adept at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] case [illegible] Servia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assure.

But [illegible] Ministers [illegible] having their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and had told him that, as Bulgaria was acting as a traitor to the Slav cause, Russia formally denounced the Treaty of 1902, under which she had engaged, *inter alia*, to come to the assistance of Bulgaria should the latter be attacked by Roumania. I had, his Excellency continued, recently asked him what we were to do in the event of a conflict breaking out between the allies, and he must confess that he was at his wits' end, as he could not see that there was anything to be done except to try to localise the war. Roumania would probably restrict her action to the occupation of the territory comprised within a line drawn from Turtukai to Baltchik, and Bulgaria, he believed, would agree to the cession of this territory. On my remarking that it was possible that Roumania might be tempted to join forces with Greece and Servia, in order to prevent Bulgaria becoming too powerful and eventually retaking the territory which she had promised to cede, his Excellency said that this was not impossible, and that he would not be sorry were Roumania to take this course. In neither case, he added, would Russia intervene.

On my remarking that it was hardly to our interest to drive Bulgaria into the arms of Austria by taking up too uncompromising an attitude, his Excellency said that there was but little danger of this, as Bulgaria would not go too far in this direction and would in the end have to turn once more to Russia.

In my telegram No. 230, Secret, of the 22nd instant I reported that Prince Nicholas of Greece was using all his influence to induce the Russian Government to egg on Roumania to active intervention in the coming war, but I was under the impression that, while M. Sazonof was ready to use Roumania as a bogey wherewith to frighten the Bulgarians, he would not go so far as actually to encourage her to attack Bulgaria in the rear. From his language yesterday it would almost look as if he was prepared to go this length, though I cannot help feeling that an active participation of Roumania in the war would still further complicate the situation. M. Sazonof tells me that, in the opinion of the Russian military attaché at Sophia, the Bulgarians are strong enough to defeat the united Greek and Servian forces, provided the latter are not supported by either the Turks or the Roumanians. In the event of the Bulgarians being victorious there will be no danger of an armed intervention on the part of Austria-Hungary, but should they be defeated, as they undoubtedly will be if the Roumanians take the field, Servia will acquire an accession of territory that may be regarded by Austria as incompatible with her interests. In that case we may again be confronted with an acute international crisis. I am, however, doubtful as to whether M. Sazonof's present anti-Bulgarian policy will meet with general approval in this country. So far as can be judged from articles which have recently appeared in the press and from speeches which have been delivered in the Duma, public sympathy is rather on the side of Bulgaria than of Servia. The former is, indeed, blamed for refusing to submit to the Emperor's unconditional arbitration, but Bulgaria's claims to Macedonia have been recognised by Russia in the Treaty of San Stefano and are generally regarded as indisputable both on historical and ethnographical grounds. The history of Bulgaria for the last thirty years has been so closely bound up with the Macedonian question that it is impossible to ask her to renounce her claims to that province. So much, indeed, is this the case that M. Sazonof told me yesterday that the Bulgarian Government had declared that they would sooner give up Adrianople than abandon any of their claims to Macedonia.

Now also that the Emperor's telegrams to the Kings of Servia and Bulgaria have entirely failed to induce those sovereigns to obey His Majesty's express commands M. Sazonof is being severely censured for having compromised the Emperor's prestige and for having exposed Russia to a serious rebuff.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof is at one with Russian public opinion in attributing to Austrian intrigues the present deplorable sequel to the Balkan Alliance. Count Tisza's recent speech was, he remarked yesterday, very symptomatic of Austrian policy. He would not, he said, have attached much importance to it had it been but the expression of Count Tisza's personal views, but it was impossible to overlook a speech that had been directly inspired by Count Berchtold. The view generally taken by the press is that the speech but confirms what it has all along said of the rôle of Austria-Hungary during the recent crisis. Austrian diplomacy, it declares, is still inspired by the principle of *divide et impera*, and will stop at nothing to bring about war between the Balkan States.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

[29859]

No. 385.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 350.)

Sir,

Paris, June 28, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum which I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs under the instructions conveyed to me by your despatch No. 390, Confidential, of the 26th instant, in regard to the security for the fresh small advances required by the Turkish Government for administrative purposes.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure in No. 385.

Memorandum communicated to M. Pichon.

HIS Majesty's Government are aware that at a recent meeting of the Board of the Imperial Ottoman Bank a discussion took place in regard to the temporary measures to be taken in order to meet the present financial exigencies at Constantinople, and that it was agreed that some steps were necessary so as to provide sufficient money to enable the Turkish Government to carry on the administration pending the general settlement which will take place after the International Financial Commission has presented its report. Consultations are said to be now proceeding between the financial establishments interested with a view to finding some way of furnishing the small advances required for this purpose. A suggestion has, however, been put forward by the French group that steps should be taken for an early consolidation of the outstanding advances to the Turkish Government in the form of a new short term loan, *e.g.*, for five years at 7 per cent. interest. This might be a convenient method of removing the difficulties connected with the renewal of the outstanding advances, some of which are already running on at a high rate of interest, but it appears to His Majesty's Government that this proposal requires consideration from the political as well as from the financial point of view. It has been represented to them that, at the present moment, it would be unwise to enter into any consolidation arrangement requiring fresh guarantees on revenues not already assigned, as this would prejudice the question as to guarantees which is about to be discussed by the International Financial Commission, and that furthermore it is important that no unassigned revenues should be pledged just now until it be possible to form an opinion as to the nature of the guarantees which may be required for the general settlement which must immediately follow the conclusion of the labours of the commission.

Putting aside, however, this view of the matter, it would appear desirable to subordinate all these financial operations to the institution of effective measures of administration and economic reform in Asia Minor, as such measures will, in the long run, afford the only real guarantees for the stability of the financial situation.

His Majesty's Government consider that the foregoing arguments are well founded and that it would be preferable that the fresh small advance required by the Turkish Government should be guaranteed, if possible, on securities other than revenues not already assigned.

It has been suggested to His Majesty's Government that the fresh advance should be secured on a mortgage on the lands and buildings at Tophané, and His Majesty's Minister has the honour, by direction of Sir Edward Grey, to bring the proposal to the notice of the French Government as being one which deserves their immediate consideration. It appears that the Ottoman Government have already made attempts to sell the land and buildings in question. The land is really required for the extension of the port and quays on the Galata side, a matter in which the shareholders of the Quay Company are interested. The land runs the risk of falling into the hands of speculators, who are already making offers, and it would be in the general interest if a lien could be secured on it by means of a mortgage, as security for advances to the Turkish Government to an amount of, *e.g.*, £ T. 600,000. This is the amount at which the Quay Company first estimated the value of the property, but it is probably worth much more. An advance secured on a mortgage on these lines, besides obviating the necessity of assigning as security revenues not already engaged, would prevent any

speculative developments contrary to French and British interests in the ports and quays, and it is a matter which the French and British groups could take up without prejudice to German interests.

British Embassy, Paris, June 28, 1913.

[29860] No. 386.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 351. Confidential.)

Sir, *Paris, June* 28, 1913.

WITH the view of carrying out the instructions contained in the last paragraph of your despatch No. 400 of the 26th instant, I called on M. de Margerie this afternoon and impressed on him the importance which His Majesty's Government attach to the support of the French Government in resisting the proposal for the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey to the Balkan States.

M. de Margerie replied that the French Government were also opposed in principle to the payment by Turkey of a war indemnity, but, owing to the attitude adopted by Russia in regard to this question, they were placed in a difficult position. He said that he was glad, however, to perceive indications that Russia was inclined to be more reasonable, and that he had reason to believe that the small encouragement which M. Raffalovich had met with during his recent visit to London had exercised a sobering effect upon him. M. de Margerie went on to say that some compromise would have to be found, and repeated to me the remarks which he had made on the 21st instant, which I had the honour to report to you in my despatch No. 14 ("Financial Commission" Series) of the 22nd June.

In regard to the position of the French bondholders, M. de Margerie continued, he could tell me confidentially that the French Government were determined that, even should the Balkan States refuse to pay a penny of their share of the Turkish Debt, the bondholders should not suffer any loss. I enquired on whom would fall the expense of meeting the bondholders' claims. He said on Turkey, but without inflicting any material damage on her, as the Administration of the Debt would find it possible to meet most if not all the requirements of the bondholders from the revenues already under their control.

I left a brief memorandum embodying your instructions with M. de Margerie, who promised to lay it before M. Pichon and to communicate to me the views of the French Government at an early date.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

[29786] No. 387.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 239. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, June* 29, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 481 of 27th June.

Minister for Foreign Affairs entirely shares your views, though he is not confident that Austria and Germany will accept principle of non-intervention. The Bulgarian Government have, his Excellency informed me, accepted arbitration without insisting on their former conditions. They confined themselves to expressing actively the hope that Russian Government would observe spirit of treaty and not abandon them. Servia has not yet definitely accepted, but his Excellency hopes that they will do so. He said that Bulgaria must have Macedonia, as otherwise there would be war. Bulgaria had spent thousands of lives and large sums of money on Macedonia, whereas Servia had hardly lost a single man. Difficulty would be so to arrange matters as to give Servia and Greece a common frontier.

His Excellency attributes present Bulgarian attitude to the fear of Roumania. The King had told the Russian Minister that he could not allow Servia to be crushed, and that as Austria [group undecypherable] too large accession of territory to Servia, he could not permit Bulgaria to become too powerful. Russian and Roumanian interests were, His Majesty added, identic.

[30262] No. 388.

Memorandum communicated by Count Mensdorff, June 30, 1913.

DANS la réunion du 20 mai, les amiraux à Scutari ont décidé qu'il était interdit d'arborer des pavillons albanais sur tous les édifices publics, parmi lesquels les églises et mosquées étaient expressément nommées.

Cette décision paraît absolument justifiée par le fait de l'administration provisoire des amiraux, par rapport aux édifices officiels; quant aux églises et mosquées, qui ne sont pas des établissements officiels, un différent point de vue doit être pris en considération.

Il paraît évident que les amiraux croyaient devoir refuser aux églises et mosquées le droit, accordé du reste aux maisons privées, d'arborer le pavillon albanais, par égard pour les troupes monténégrines, qui alors (20 mai) étaient encore à Scutari.

Le terme pour l'évacuation de Scutari par les Monténégrins étant depuis écoulé, la mesure en question ne paraît plus avoir de raison d'être.

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois est, en outre, d'avis qu'il ne serait même pas opportun de maintenir plus longtemps cette mesure prise par les amiraux, pour la seule raison que, contrairement aux arrangements, il se trouve toujours encore des détachements monténégrins dans la ville de Scutari.

Le Contre-amiral Niegovan a reçu l'instruction de soumettre à la prochaine occasion les vues du Gouvernement austro-hongrois à la réunion des amiraux et de proposer que la décision du 20 mai soit abolie quant aux églises et mosquées.

Le Comte Berchtold serait reconnaissant si l'Amiral Burney pouvait recevoir l'instruction d'adhérer à la proposition de son collègue d'Autriche-Hongrie.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 30 *juin*, 1913.

[30019] No. 389.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 161.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June* 30, 1913.

I HAVE seen the Prime Minister on his return from the Skuptshtina. He had made his declaration of policy, and said that debate was proceeding, and, he thought, favourably, when he received news that Bulgarian army had attacked in force, and with artillery, at Ishtip, Valandovo, and Ghevgheli. He appeared to be depressed and preoccupied, and I gathered from his remarks that Bulgarians had taken the latter place. In the circumstances debate was broken up.

The Prime Minister said he supposed that Bulgaria would now at last withdraw Bulgarian Minister.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30029] No. 390.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 106.)

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, June* 30, 1913.

LAST night Bulgarians attacked Servians and Greeks along whole line without notice. Greeks fell back, and Bulgarians occupied Ghevgheli.

Fighting also at Nigrita and Elevtherai.

"Averof" is at latter port. Minister for Foreign Affairs expects big battle at Kilkis in two or three days.

King of Greece, who had returned to Athens on 25th June, left for Salonica this afternoon.

(Confidential.)

Prime Minister has told Russian Minister that he would still accept from the Bulgarian Government declaration that what had occurred was a mistake. Formal protest is being made at Sophia.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[30030] No. 391.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 107.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, June 30, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 106 of 30th June.

M. Venizelos has just called. He did not repeat statement he made to Russian Minister, although I gave him an opportunity. He thought that Bulgarian Government would not admit a mistake unless their troops suffered a reverse.

He said he had done everything to prevent a rupture, even agreeing to negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria alone, although he held that right principle was that discussion of partition should be between the four allies.

Bulgaria has attacked without warning, and Greece will take measures required by military situation, including counter-attack if necessary.

The King will command in the field.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[30031] No. 392.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 231.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 30, 1913.*

MY telegrams No. 218 of 21st June and No. 223 of 23rd June.

Headquarters staff announce following :—

"Servians attacked near Sletovo yesterday; result unknown. Greeks attacked north of Leftera and were repulsed after sharp engagement.

"Fighting is said to be still going on. Bulgarian Government have protested at Athens and Belgrade and declined all responsibility for consequences."

(Sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.)

[30032] No. 393.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 232.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 30, 1913.*

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S telegram No. 228 of 21st June, last paragraph.

Should Monastir become Bulgarian, Greece and Servia could only hope for conterminous frontier in region between Monastir and Albania. If Koritza becomes Albanian, this connection is almost closed to them. Hence Austrian attitude and importance of question, which, even in the event of war, will probably come up for future settlement. Bulgaria, if conterminous with Albania, would dominate the Balkan situation, and there would be constant grave discontent amongst other States.

[30033] No. 394.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 233.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, June 30, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 231 of 30th June.

Servian chargé d'affaires hears from his Government that Bulgarians were aggressors both against Greeks and Servians.

He says that his latest despatches have not reached Belgrade, couriers having apparently been detained between Sophia and frontier last night.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30034] No. 395.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, June 30, 1913.*

BELGRADE telegram No. 159 of 28th June.

Servia should not count too much on Roumanian warning to Bulgaria.

Should the Skupshtina's vote be against submission to Russian arbitration it is doubtful how far Roumania would carry out her threats.

(Confidential.)

The Minister of the Interior told the French Minister yesterday that in that case she would merely concentrate troops on the frontier.

I understand that at the Russian Minister's instigation the Servian Minister has telegraphed to his Government in this sense.

(Sent to Sophia and Belgrade.)

[30036] No. 396.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, June 30, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"Following from Bulgarian sources :—

"On 29th June encounters took place between Bulgarians and Servians at Zletovo and betweeen Bulgarians and Greeks at Leftera. In both cases Bulgarian outpost troops, including regular infantry, were attacked. Both sides receiving considerable reinforcements, including artillery, encounters were on a considerable scale.

"To-day all is reported quiet, Bulgarians holding their positions and allies in each case withdrawing. Following is detail of Servian deployment :—

"First army (headquarters at Pirot) between Pirot–Bella Paldoeska–Wlassobaszi.

"Timok division, 1st and 2nd Bans; Schumadia division, 2nd Ban.

"Second, third, and part of fourth armies (headquarters of second army, Uskub; of third army, Veles) between Kumanovo–Egri Paldoeska–Uskub–Kavfiear–Veles.

"Danau division, 1st and 2nd Bans; Morava, 1st and 2nd Bans; Schumadia, 1st Ban; Drina, 1st Ban; independent cavalry division.

"Fourth army (headquarters at Prisrend) between Prisrend and Pristina–Drina, 2nd Ban; Morava, independent brigade, between Dibra and Ocrida. Yavor, independent brigade, north of Mitrovitza.

"Half 3rd Ban is distributed over the area of Prilep–Monastir, and the remainder in the north between Zeitcher and Negotin.

"It is believed that 8th Greek division from Epirus is on its way to Salonica."

[29142] No. 397.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Francis and Johnson.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, June 30, 1913.*

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, relative to information required by the British delegates in the Commission sitting in Paris to settle the financial questions arising out of the Balkan war as to contracts or concessions held by British subjects in the territories ceded by Turkey to the allied Balkan States.

In reply to the enquiry contained in your letter, I am to state that it would be advisable to furnish copies of the French translation of the firman to which you refer rather than of the Turkish original, and that it is unnecessary that these should be authenticated.

I am to add that, in a later communication, Sir P. Harvey states that he has obtained the consent of the Committee appointed by the Commission from among its

members to examine questions of this nature to the consideration of the concession in question, even though the date of the firman was subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities, and he asks to be furnished with twelves copies of the convention and "cahier des charges" relative thereto.

I am accordingly to request that this demand may be complied with if any such documents are in existence.

I am, &c.
LOUIS MALLET.